The Mining Journal,

RAILWAY AND COMMERCIAL GAZETTE

FORMING A COMPLETE RECORD OF THE PROCEEDINGS OF ALL PUBLIC COMPANIES.

No. 1703.—Vol. XXXVIII. LONDON, SATURDAY, APRIL 11, 1868. (WITH SUPPLEMENT) {STAMPED .. .SIXPENCE, UNSTAMPED..FIVEPENCE

MR. JAMES CROFTS, STOCK AND SHAREBROKER,
No. 1, FINCH LANE, CORNHILL.
(Established 1842.)

The following DIVIDEND mines, specially recommended for immediate purchase, being select in quality, and moderate in price:—WHEAL SETON, MARY ANN, KITTY (St. Agnes), WHEAL BASSET, TINCROFT, SUMMER HILL, SOUTH CARADON, PRINCE OF WALES, MARKE VALLEY, HERODSFOOT, VOR, GREAT LAXEY, EAST LOVELL.

WEST GODOLPHIN are recommended as an INVESTMENT. These shares are now at a moderate price, and the prospects of the mine most encouraging. Dividends will be regularly paid, yielding a high percentage on cost. A limited number of shares for sale AT THE LOWEST MARKET PRICE.

BUSINESS in ST. BRIDE'S SLATE QUARRIES (Pembrokeshire) on terms highly advantageous to BUYERS.

FOR SALE, as an INVESTMENT, a few shares in LILY QUARRIES (Pembrokeshire), fully paid to £5 per share. A report from the manager, dated Dec. 10 last, says—"I venture to state that by May next there will not be a better property in Wales for its extent."

Bankers: National Bank of Scotland, 37, Nicholas-lane, E.C.

MR. JOHN BUMPUS, 44, THREADNEEDLE STREET, has FOR SALE the following shares, free of commission:—

10 Anglo-Brazilian, 9s.	50 Frontino, 12s. 6d.	60 Pestarena, £2 9s. 9d.
25 Bryn Gwiog, 19s.	25 Gawton, £2½.	50 Redmoor, 2s.
10 Chiv. Moor, £6⅝.	25 G. So. Chiverton, 4s.	50 South Grenville, 5s.
50 Don Pedro, £2 19s 9d	15 Great So Tolgus, 12s 6	30 South Darren, 32s.
35 Drake Walls, 11s. 9d.	20 No. Downs, 30s. 6d.	35 W. Wh. Kitty, 10s. 6d
20 East Grenville, 4 1s.	20 No. Treskerby, 22s 6d	15 Kitty (St. Ag.), £2 12 6
40 E. Carn Brea, £1 7s 9d	45 New Lovell, 14s. 6d.	50 West Godolphin, 25s.
30 East Laxey, 2s. 6d.	50 New Birch Tor, 14s.	50 W Drake Walls, 9s 6d

BUYER of Marke Valley, West Caradon, St. John del Rey, and Pestarena for cash or fortnightly settlement.

GUIDE TO INVESTORS.—THE STOCK, SHARE, AND FINANCE REGISTER for April contains a comprehensive review of the Stock and Share Markets; a list of all the dividends paid in March; a comparative estimate of the profits of the several descriptions of shares; a selection of Investments paying 10 to 19 per cent.; and information for intending investors.—6d. per copy, or 5s. annually, post free.

Published by Mr. BAKER LELEAN, at his offices, 11, Royal Exchange, London.

MR. WILLIAM WARD,
STOCK AND SHAREDEALER,
No. 29, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E.C.

MR. JOHN BATTERS, STOCK AND MINING SHAREBROKER, 13, THROGMORTON STREET, LONDON, E.C.

MR. WILLIAM SEWARD, STOCK AND MINING SHARE BROKER, 19, THROGMORTON STREET, LONDON, E.C.
Every description of shares BOUGHT and SOLD at the best market price.

MR. THOMAS SPARGO, STOCK AND SHAREDEALER,
224 & 225, GRESHAM HOUSE, OLD BROAD STREET, LONDON, E.C.

MR. J. B. REYNOLDS, 70 and 71, BISHOPSGATE STREET WITHIN, LONDON, E.C.
Established Eleven years. Bankers: City Bank.

MESSRS. POWELL AND MOSS, SHAREDEALERS, 78, OLD BROAD STREET, LONDON, E.C., and Mining Exchange, have large transactions in Prince of Wales, North Treskerby, Frontino, North Crofty, Chiverton, Chiverton Moor, and West Chiverton. Parties dealt with at a fair margin on the market price.
References exchanged.
Bankers: City Bank, Finch Lane.

JOHN RISLEY, (SWORN) STOCK AND SHAREBROKER, 48, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E.C.
Business transacted in the British Funds, Railway and other Stocks, Foreign Bonds, &c., on the usual commission, 1¼ per cent. on mining and other shares, above £2; and at £2 and under 6d. per share.
References given and required.
Bankers: London and Westminster, Lothbury.

MR G. D. SANDY, STOCK AND SHAREDEALER, No. 48, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E.C., TRANSACTS BUSINESS in EVERY DESCRIPTION of STOCK EXCHANGE SECURITIES, MINING and FINANCIAL ENTERPRISES, at close market prices.
Correct Daily Price List can be had on application.
Money advanced to any amount on legitimate stocks and shares.
References exchanged.

MATTHEW GREENE, STOCK AND SHAREDEALER,
1, ST. MICHAEL'S HOUSE, CORNHILL, LONDON, E.C.
The shares in the following mines are worth buying at the present prices:—Tamar Silver-Lead, Montgomeryshire Lead and Barytes, New Clifford.
Full particulars on application.
Bankers—Metropolitan Bank, Cornhill, London.
Tweedy, Williams, and Co., Redruth, Cornwall.

MR. JAMES HUME, STOCK AND SHAREDEALER,
74, OLD BROAD STREET, LONDON, and MINING EXCHANGE.
Every description of shares BOUGHT and SOLD for cash or account.
Shares continued for responsible parties from account to account, at market.
Mr. HUME strongly recommends two or three rising mines certain of good results. Bankers: The London Joint-Stock.

WALTER TREGELLAS, 122, BISHOPSGATE STREET WITHIN, E.C., DEALS in ALL DESCRIPTIONS of MINING SHARES, either for cash or the fortnightly settlement.
Has BUSINESS in the following:—

Anglo-Brazilian Gold.	Don Pedro North del Rey.	St. John del Rey.
Bryn Gwiog.	Great Wheal Vor.	West Tolgus.
Carn Brea.	Rossa Grande.	Wh. Emily Henrietta.
Camborne Vean.	South Crofty.	Wheal Rose.
Ding Dong.		Wheal Trelawny.

The rise in the standard of copper and tin must have a very favourable effect upon the price of all mining shares.

GEORGE RICE, STOCK AND SHAREDEALER, 78, OLD BROAD STREET, LONDON, E.C. (Member of the Mining Exchange), (25 years' experience), TRANSACTS BUSINESS in MINING SHARES, at close prices. Money advanced on mining shares.
April 9, 1868. Bankers: Bank of England.

MR. WILLIAM MARLBOROUGH, 1, GREAT ST. HELEN'S, BISHOPSGATE STREET, LONDON, E.C. (Established 13 years), has FOR SALE the FOLLOWING SHARES, at nett prices:—

50 Anglo-Brazilian, 9s.	50 Frontino, 11s. 9d.	25 So. Condurrow, 11s 9d
20 Chiverton, £2⅞.	5 Gt. Fortune, £4 1s 3d	20 So. Darren, 31s. 9d.
10 Chiverton Moor, £6 13	3 Great Vor, £18¼.	5 St. Johndel Rey, £22½
20 Chontales, £4.	1 Herodsfoot, £39.	1 W. Chiverton, £65¼.
5 Clifford, £6.	10 Marke Valley, £6 8s 9	5 W. Caradon, £6 17s 6d
5 Cook's Kitchen, £11½	20 New Lovell, 14s. 6d.	2 West Frances, £39⅝.
50 Don Pedro, £2 4s 3 pm.	20 North Crofty, £2⅞.	1 West Seton, £208¼.
20 Drake Walls, 10s. 9d.	25 North Treskerby, 23s.	2 Em. Henrietta, £22½
10 East Caradon, £3 13 9	20 North Downs, 28s 9d.	30 Wh Grenville, 39s. 9d.
20 East Carn Brea, 30s.	45 Okel Tor, 12s.	5 Wh. Trelawny, £8¼.
25 E. Grenville, 37s. 3d.	50 Prosper Unit., 11s. 6d	25 W. Gt. Work, £2⅜.
5 East Lovell, £8⅜.	25 Pestarena, £2 11s. 3d.	1 Wheal Seton, £19
30 East Russell, 11s. 3d.	30 Prince of Wales, 51s 3d	20 Wheal Uny, 39s. 6d.
20 Frank Mills, 16s. 6d.	1 Providence, £28⅜.	5 Wh. Mary Ann, £21¼

MR. GEORGE BUDGE, STOCK AND SHAREDEALER, No. 4, ROYAL EXCHANGE BUILDINGS, LONDON, E.C. (Established 20 years), has FOR SALE at nett prices:—20 Rose and Chiverton; 25 Chiverton Valley; 50 West Wheal Kitty, 8s.; 50 Redmoor, 3s. 6d.; 80 Crebor, 3s.; 110 South Grenville, 8s.; 20 East Wheal Russell, 16s.; 10 Wheal Emily Hearietta, £23; 25 Wheal Uny, 39s.; 30 North Downs; 50 West Prince of Wales, 12s.; 10 North Treskerby, 24s. 6d.; 100 West St. Ives; 80 Camborne Vean, 9s. 3d.; 90 Lovell Consols; 50 Great South Chiverton; 10 Chiverton Moor, £6 9s.; 200 Great South Tolgus, 12s.; 100 Okel Tor; 50 Anglo-Brazilian, 8s. 6d.; 200 Anglo-Italian; 30 East Grenville; 15 East Rosewarne, 6s. 3d.; 20 Old Westminster; 15 Carnarvonshire Consols, £3½; 2 South Frances, £22; 25 Great North Downs, £4½; 50 Bryn Gwiog; 5 St. John del Rey; 10 East Maes-y-Safn.

BUYER of 1 Devon Great Consols, 5 West Chiverton, 2 South Caradon, 35 Hingston Down, 5 Wheal Rose, 2 Minera, 10 Maes-y-Safn, 50 United Mexican, 100 Alamillos, 10 Cape Copper, 20 West Canada, 1 Herodsfoot, 30 Marke Valley, 0 Yudanamutana.

CORNWALL AND DEVON MINES.—FOREIGN GOLD MINES, &c.
PETER WATSON'S "WEEKLY MINING CIRCULAR AND SHARE LIST—SYNOPSIS OF CORNISH AND DEVON MINES," of Thursday, April 9, No. 474, Vol. X., price 6d. each copy, forwarded on application, contains information on the following mines:—

Wheal Trelawny.	West Caradon.	Wheal Uny.
South Caradon.	Prince of Wales.	East Providence.
Devon Great Consols.	Drake Walls.	Ding Dong.
Wheal Chiverton.	North Chiverton.	Chontales.
West Wheal Frances.	West Kitty.	Frontino and Bolivia.
New Wheal Lovell.	North Treskerby.	

With remarks on the Mining Share Market, Present price of Tin, Advance in the Standard, &c.

THE LONDON DAILY RECORD—STOCK AND SHARE LIST—STOCK EXCHANGE SECURITIES. Published every evening at 5 o'clock. It contains the latest prices of railways, banks, mines, foreign stocks and bonds, financial, insurance, and miscellaneous shares, remarks on the daily rise and fall in prices, with advice as to purchase and sales. Annual subscription, £1 1s.; by post, £2 5s.; monthly subscription—by post, 4s.; single copy, 1d.; by post, 2d.
PETER WATSON, Stock and Sharedealer, 79, Old Broad-street, London.

INVESTMENT OR SPECULATION.—A SELECTED LIST OF RAILWAYS, BANKS, MINES, COLONIAL SECURITIES, FOREIGN GOVERNMENT BONDS, &c., forwarded to *bona fide* investors on application, in addition to the high rate of interest many of the above are paying, there is now every probability of a great rise in market value.
PETER WATSON, STOCK AND SHAREDEALER,
79, OLD BROAD STREET, LONDON
(three doors only from Hercules-passage, entrance to the Stock Exchange).
Twenty-three years' experience.
(Two in Cornwall and Twenty-one in London.)
Bankers: The Alliance Bank, and the Union Bank of London.
References given and required (when necessary) in all the principal towns of the United Kingdom.

MR. EDWARD COOKE, STOCK AND SHAREDEALER,
76, OLD BROAD STREET, LONDON, E.C.
Mr. COOKE having visited Cornwall during the past week, will be happy to afford information respecting the present position of several prominent mines, more especially those in the Chiverton district, including West Chiverton, Chiverton Moor, Chiverton Valley, and North Chiverton.
List of prices sent free on application.
Satisfactory references given in any town in the United Kingdom.
Bankers: Alliance Bank.

MR. W. H. CUELL,
(late of the firm of WATSON and CUELL),
Has REMOVED TO 42, CORNHILL, LONDON, E.C.

JOHN WILLIAM HUTCHINSON has instructions to SELL free of commission:—

10 Carnarvon. Con, £3⅜	20 Gawton, £2¾.	14 Prosper United, 16s.
25 Chontales, £4 6s. 3d.	5 Gt. Retallack, £2¾.	25 Prince of Wales, 51s 6
10 Chiverton Moor, £6 5s	20 Gonamena, 13s. 6d.	5 Summer Hill, £5¾.
5 East Caradon, £3 11 6	5 Maes-y-Safn, £28.	20 Wh. Grenville, 38s 3d.

Parties, by applying to the above, may readily dispose of shares either by exchange or purchase in those temporarily unmarketable.
WEST GODOLPHIN.—BUYERS will find an advantage by applying to J. W. H. Established 1852.
OFFICES—31, THROGMORTON STREET, LONDON, E.C.

Established Fourteen Years.
MESSRS. WARD AND JACKMAN,
SHAREDEALERS,
CUSHION COURT, OLD BROAD STREET, CITY, E.C.
Members of the Mining Exchange, London.
Messrs. WARD and JACKMAN will forward a correct list of closing prices and statistical information GRATUITOUSLY on application.
Messrs. WARD and JACKMAN beg to refer to their remarks on p. 267.
April 9. Bankers: London and Westminster, Lothbury.

MR. E. J. BARTLETT, STOCK AND SHAREDEALER, AND FINANCIAL AGENT, No. 30, GREAT ST. HELEN'S, LONDON, E.C., has SPECIAL BUSINESS, as a BUYER or SELLER of SHARES, in West Godolphin, Snaefell, Tin Hill, Uny, Trelawny, Don Pedro, and Summer Hill.
E. J. BARTLETT does not advertise shares at fixed prices, but he is always in a position to deal at the closest market quotations, and having agents in the mining districts, can advise and direct intending investors and others as to the merits of any mining property.
The present time offers the most favourable opportunities for making investments in sound British Mining undertakings, and, upon application by post, a selected list of securities, paying from 10 to 20 per cent., will be forwarded.
Shares in Banks, Railways, Hotels, and Finance Companies, bought, sold, or exchanged. Bankers,—City Bank.

MESSRS. J. TAYLOR AND CO., FINANCIAL, MINING, AND GENERAL AGENTS, 17, CROSS STREET, MANCHESTER, have the following SHARES FOR SALE:—

4 Carn Brea.	10 Great Wheal Vor.	200 Central Snailbeach.
5 Clifford.	50 Great Mona.	100 Great North Laxey.
		50 Penhale United.

MR. W. MICHELL is PREPARED to NEGOTIATE with FIVE HUNDRED RHOSESMOR SHARES for immediate cash.
Is a BUYER of 40 East Carn Brea and 30 East Caradon.
Has FOR SALE a 30 in. cylinder condensing STEAM ENGINE, with an 8 ton BOILER; a 10 in. plunger bottom, consisting of a pole, case, stuffing box and gland, H piece, top doorpiece and windbore complete, 20 fms. of 5 in. pumps, whim axle, capstan axle, cast-iron sockets, &c., to be had a bargain.
M—— P—— AND F—— Co.—"P. C." (Dublin).—You may well say the accounts are incomprehensible to you. I should like to know who could understand them. Estimate the assets at a *saleable* price, take from this the amount owing to the treasurers—you will then have the sum total of your capital not sunk. I was not far wrong when I told you you might just as well pitch your money in the Thames for what interest or principal you would ever get back.—2. What other construction can you put on it?
P—— OF W——.—"L. S. D."—They have not yet cut any lode in the 55 fathom level cross-cut north, and I still adhere to my former opinion.
Apply at 42, Cornhill, London, E.C.—9th April, 1868.

MR. T. ROSEWARNE, 81, OLD BROAD STREET, LONDON, has BUSINESS in the following shares for cash, account, or time on:—

Bedford Consols.	East Caradon.	Okel Tor.
Bedford United.	East Carn Brea.	Prince of Wales.
Chiverton Moor.	East Lovell.	West Prince of Wales.
Chontales.	Gawton.	West Caradon.
Clifford.	Marke Valley.	West Drake Walls.
Devon Consols.	North Crofty.	Wheal Seton.
Drake Walls.	North Treskerby.	

OFFERS WANTED for—

Crelake.	Gunnislake (Clitters).	Wheal Crebor.
Colquite & Callington.	Lovell Consols.	Wheal Emily.
East Russell.	Old Gunnislake.	Wheal Prosper.
Glasgow Caradon.	South Grenville.	West Wheal Kitty.
Great South Chiverton.	Wheal Agar.	

PRINCE OF WALES.—I am prepared to deal in any part of 1000 shares in this mine for time on, cash, or account at market prices. Parties (from whom references will be required) desirous of dealing in these shares can be dealt with upon advantageous terms for the end of the present year.
T. R. is a SELLER of St. John del Rey for time on below the present market prices; also of Don Pedro, and Frontino and Bolivia.
T. R. can recommend three mines safe for a great rise within the next three months. Money advanced to any extent upon good mining shares.
Office hours from 10 to 4.
Bankers: Bank of England.

MR. EDWARD BREWIS, PALMERSTON BUILDINGS, 34, OLD BROAD STREET, LONDON, E.C., has FOR SALE, and is open to an offer for the whole or any portion of any lot herein:—20 New Birch Tor, 10 Crebor, 50 Lovell Consols, 3 Minera, 10 North Crofty, 50 Frontino, 4 Maes-y-Safn, 35 Glan Alun, 1 Wheal Seton, 5 St. John del Rey, 10 Chiverton Valley, 50 Lucy Phillips, 15 Great Rhosesmor, 10 Rosecliff and Tolcarne, 20 Don Pedro, 10 Chontales, 25 Prince of Wales, 50 Emily Silver, 20 West Kitty, 100 New Lovell, and 5 West Cornwall Granite.
UNION HILL SILVER COMPANY, NEVADA.—Business in these shares to country buyers at par.
Purchasers can have shares transferred to them previous to prepayment if very satisfactory references are sent with their buying order.

MR. CHARLES THOMAS, 31
MINING AGENT, GENERAL SHAREDEALER, AND AUCTIONEER,
3, GREAT ST. HELEN'S, LONDON, E.C.

Second Edition, price One Shilling; post-free, fourteen stamps,
MINING FIELDS OF THE WEST: 32
A PRACTICAL EXPOSITION OF THE
PRINCIPAL MINES and MINING DISTRICTS of CORNWALL and DEVON.
Published by CHARLES THOMAS,
At No. 3, Great St. Helen's, London, E.C.

MESSRS. LANE AND GIBBS, 2, ROYAL EXCHANGE, LONDON, E.C. (Members of the Mining Exchange), STOCK AND SHAREDEALERS, transact business in all kinds of securities at closest nett prices for cash or account. 33
SPECIAL BUSINESS in East Caradon, Snaefell, Great Laxey, and Minera shares, for cash, or the fortnightly settlement.
Daily price list on application.
Bankers: London and County Bank.

MR. HENRY MANSELL, 34
STOCK AND SHAREDEALER,
No. 44, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E.C.
References Exchanged.—Member of the Mining Exchange.
Bankers: London Joint-Stock Bank.

GRANVILLE SHARP AND COMPANY, 35
STOCK AND SHAREDEALERS, 32, POULTRY, LONDON, E.C.
Bankers: London and Westminster, Lothbury, E.C.] [Established 1852.
SHARES WANTED for cash:—50 Wheal Emma, 100 East Chiverton, 20 Naugiles. Sellers must state number and lowest price.

BARTLETT AND CHAPMAN, STOCK AND SHAREDEALERS, 2, BUCKLERSBURY, LONDON, E.C. 36
Business transacted in every description of securities at closest market prices, free of commission.
We recommend the immediate purchase of Lovell Consols, Great South Chiverton, East Chiverton, Great Laxey, and Tamar Valley shares. Particulars and price on application.
Our "Investment Circular and Financial Record," forwarded post free on application. Bankers: London and Westminster Bank.

MR. THOMAS THOMPSON, MINING OFFICES, 37
12, OLD JEWRY CHAMBERS, LONDON, E.C.

JAMES SCOTT AND CO., STOCK AND SHAREDEALERS,
1, PINNER'S COURT, OLD BROAD STREET, LONDON, E.C.
J. S. and Co. are SELLERS, for cash or the account, of shares in any of the undermentioned mines, at quoted prices, nett:—

Anglo-Brazilian, 9s.	Great Laxey, £17	Summer Hill, £6.
Bedford Consols, 17s. 6d.	Gt. North Downs, £4¼.	Tincroft, £15.
Carn Brea, £22.	Lucy Phillips, £5 10s.	West Frances, £41 10s.
Chontales, £4 2 6 (£5 pd.)	Marke Valley, £6 10s.	West Chiverton, £66.
Chiverton Moor, £6.	North Downs, £1 10s.	West Caradon, £6 17s. 6d
Chiverton Valley, £4 15s.	North Treskerby, £1 4s.	West Drake Walls, 9s 9d.
Clifford Amal., £5 17s. 6d.	North Crofty, £2 17s. 6d.	W. Prince of Wales, 11s.
Drake Walls, 11s.	No. Wh. Chiverton, £3 18 9	West Wheal Seton, £210.
Don Pedro, £2 19s.	Okel Tor, 16s.	Wheal Basset, £67 10s.
East Carn Brea, £1 10s.	Pestarena, £2 12s. 6d.	Wheal Buller, £12 7s. 6d.
East Gunnislake, £2½.	Providence, £28 10s.	Wheal Chiverton, £3.
East Russell, 11s. 6d.	Port Phillip, £1 10s. 6d.	Wheal Grenville, £2 2s 6d
East Caradon, £3 15s.	Prosper United, 18s. 3d.	Wheal Mary Ann, £22 10s
East Lovell, £8 10s.	Prince of Wales, £2 12s.	Wheal Seton, £77 10s.
Frontino, 11s.	Rossa Grande, 15s. 3d.	Wheal Kitty (St. Agnes),
Gawton, £3.	South Darren, £1 12s. 6d.	£2 12s. 6d.
Great South Tolgus, 12s 6d	(ex. div.)	Wh. Trelawny, £8 7s. 6d.
Great Wheal Vor, £18 10s	St. John del Rey, £22 15s.	Wheal Uny, £1 17s. 6d,
	South Frances, £21.	

J. S. and Co. are in a position to carry over from account to account any reasonable amount of mine stock at the low rate of 5 per cent. per annum, provided it be paid down within 25 per cent. of the current market value.
J. S. and Co. having in their employ several of the most experienced and trustworthy mine agents in the United Kingdom, who periodically inspect on their behalf all the *bona fide* mines in Devon, Cornwall, and Wales, are enable to accord to their friends and clients reliable advice as to the present and future prospects of mines they deem worthy the attention of investors. 38
References will be given to the Alliance Bank and the Bank of England.

MR. EMANUEL BEAZLEY, 3, CROWN COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E.C., begs to notify that he will CONTINUE the BUSINESS of STOCK AND SHAREDEALER, as lately carried on under the name of MESSRS. J. D. GENN AND CO.
Orders promptly executed by post or telegraph.
A daily list of Closing Prices will be forwarded on application.
Mr. BEAZLEY recommends the immediate purchase of Clifford, Prince of Wales, New Lovell, Lovell Consols, West Caradon, West Frances, and Redmoor. Information respecting these and several other mines may be had on application. 39
Member of the Mining Exchange.

MR. D. STICKLAND, M.E., having had upwards of 40 years' mining experience in Cornwall, several years of which he has had the entire management of mines therein, enables him to GIVE GOOD ADVICE thereon. 40
Mining, Railway, and other Shares bought, sold, or exchanged. Shares for sale in mines and quarries that will pay 15 to 20 per cent. per annum.
Offices, 5, Finsbury-street, London, E.C.

MESSRS. THOMAS BONNER AND CO., MINING AGENTS, MINERAL SURVEYORS, AND SHAREBROKERS, LLOYD STREET, COOPER STREET, MANCHESTER.
Messrs. THOMAS BONNER and Co. having been engaged in mining pursuits and the management of metalliferous mines for upwards of twenty years, their experience enables them to give their clients the soundest advice. They are always in a position to negociate for the buying and selling of mineral properties in all parts of the world; and they also undertake the floating of companies for working such properties, if the *bona fide* prospectus, after careful investigation, meets their approval. 41
T. B. and Co. are also dealers in every kind of mining shares, and having an extensive connection are generally able to deal in shares difficult of sale in the open market, and invite transactions from holders of this kind of stock.
N.B.—Money advanced on mineral properties and mining shares.
WANTED TO PURCHASE a good Lead Sett in either Shropshire or Wales.

CHONTALES GOLD COMPANY.—FULL PARTICULARS of the DIFFERENT CLASSES of SHARES can be obtained on application to Mr. J. H. MURCHISON, No. 8, Austinfriars, E.C. 42

FOR SALE, FORTY-SEVEN CARNARVONSHIRE CONSOLS (£4 fully paid), at par. 43
Address, "X. O.," Post Office, Malvern.

CHONTALES ROYALTY SHARES.—FOR SALE, FIFTY SHARES, at £2¼. 44
Mr. BATTERS recommends the immediate purchase of shares in Glan Alun Mine, in which he has SPECIAL BUSINESS. Rich courses of ore are discovered. The mine is worked by water-power, and shares are likely to rise 200 or 300 per cent.
Apply to JOHN BATTERS, 13, Throgmorton-street, London.

MESSRS. KEANE AND CO., MINING AGENTS, AND SHAREDEALERS, 45
90, CANNON STREET, LONDON, E.C., and
BRIDGEWATER CHAMBERS, BROWN STREET, MANCHESTER.

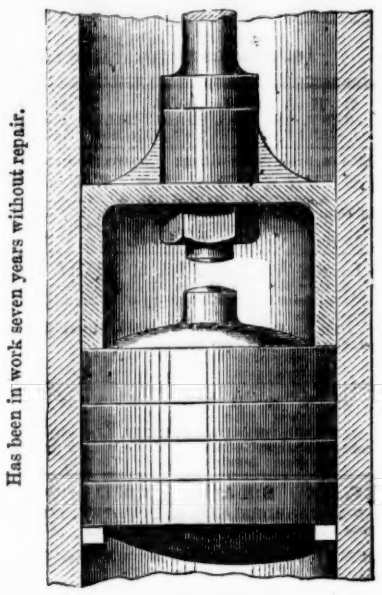
MESSRS. WILSON, WARD, AND CO., 46
STOCK AND SHAREDEALERS,
16, UNION COURT, OLD BROAD STREET, LONDON, E.C.
Special business in Penhale United, New Great Consols, Frontino, and North Treskerby.

MR. JAMES STOCKER, 47
PALMERSTON BUILDINGS, OLD BROAD STREET, and MINING EXCHANGE, LONDON, E.C., STOCK AND SHAREDEALER in all kinds of Stock Exchange and Mining Securities.
Established Twenty Years.
Money promptly advanced on shares.
Bankers: London and Westminster, Lothbury

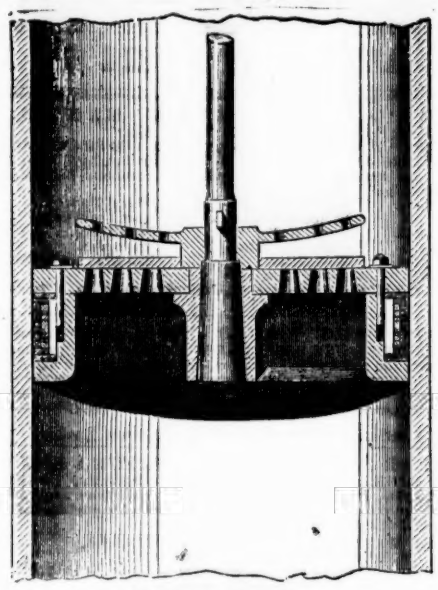
MATHER AND PLATT

MILLWRIGHTS, ENGINEERS, AND MACHINE MAKERS,

SALFORD IRON WORKS, MANCHESTER.

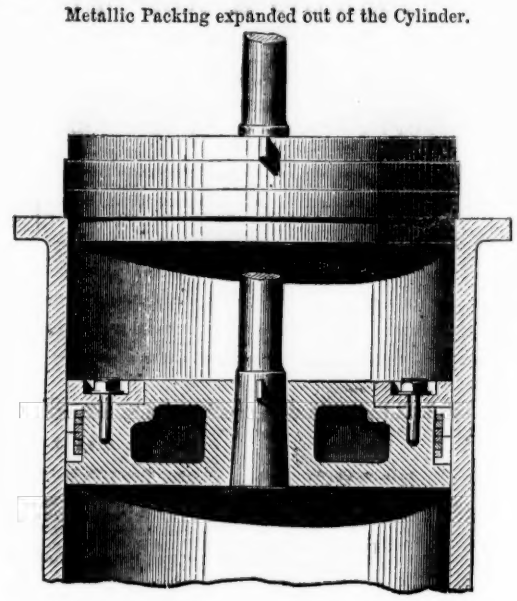


COLD WATER PUMP FOR DEEP LIFTS.



AIR-PUMP BUCKET.

Metallic Packing expanded out of the Cylinder.



PISTON IN THE CYLINDER.

MATHER and PLATT beg to call the attention of ENGINEERS and USERS of STEAM POWER to their PATENT PISTONS, AIR PUMP BUCKETS, and COLD WATER PUMPS. The estimation in which these Pistons, &c., are held is shown by the fact that 4760 have been made, as well as by the following Testimonials from gentlemen whose large experience and extensive practice enable them to judge of their qualifications :—

"*Bridgewater Collieries, Walkden, Bolton-le-Moors, October* 26, 1867.

"GENTLEMEN,—During the last 19 years, commencing in 1848, I have put in upwards of 33 of your patent metallic pistons and pump-buckets, into 49 engines and 20 pumps, under my care at the Bridgewater Trustees' Collieries. I can bear testimony to the very efficient and economical working of the same, and feel confident that with ordinary care they will give general satisfaction, wherever brought into use, possessing, as they do, many practical advantages over other pistons and buckets, being simple, durable, and effective. I have one piston (No. 671) which has been working daily for more than 15 years, one (No. 1586) 10 years, and one (No. 2246) over 7 years, without cost of repairs or trouble of any kind, except occasional cleaning. The smooth and highly polished condition of the cylinders during this length of time convinces me that the action of the metallic packing is so equable and perfect as to render the piston steam-tight and self-adjusting, without producing any appreciable friction. I have had two of your patent metallic pump-buckets working daily for over seven years, one lifting 300 feet, and one 348 feet, and both are yet performing good duty. I am now putting in one of 10 inches diameter patent buckets, to work 10 strokes, of 8 feet 4 inches per minute, under a pressure of 12 atmospheres, and feel confident of success, thus showing the superiority over other buckets, more especially where long lifts and simplicity are required. I herewith hand you an order for a 53-inch diameter piston and rod complete, also air-pump bucket, 26¾ inches diameter, and rod complete. Hoping you will forward the same to these collieries as early as practicable,

"I remain, Gentlemen, yours very respectfully,

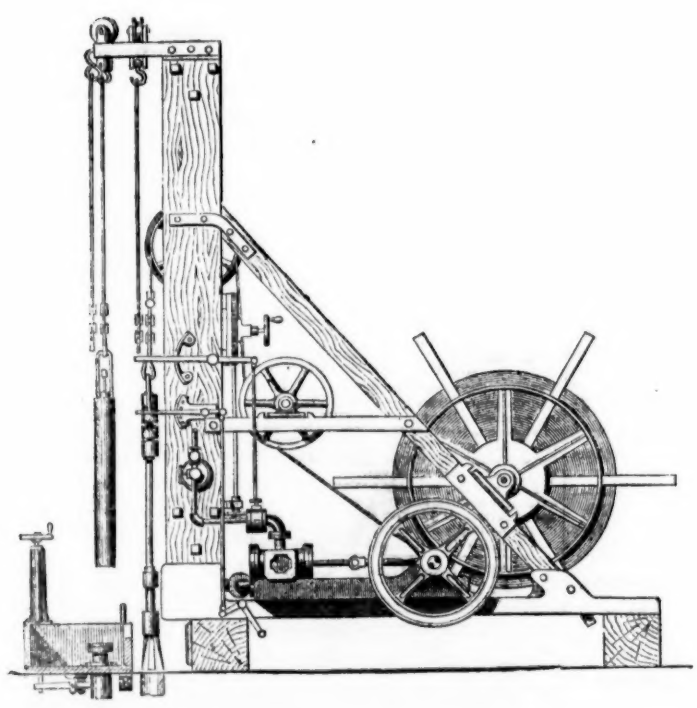
"Messrs. Mather and Platt, Salford Ironworks, Manchester." "JESSE TIMMINS, Colliery Engineer.

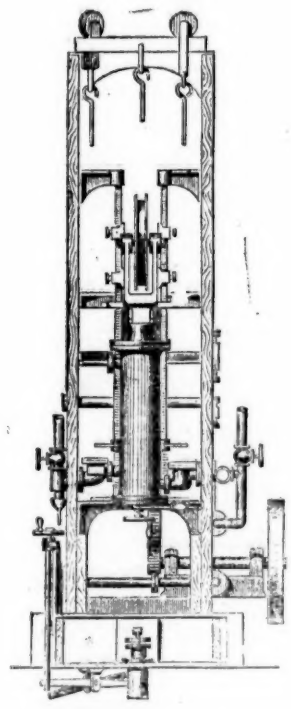
"*Frampton Cottrell, near Bristol, October* 31, 1867.

"GENTLEMEN,—I have ordered direct, or included in specifications of engines which I have prepared, upwards of 100 of your pistons and buckets, between the years 1850 and 1867, and I feel convinced they are the best pistons that have come under my notice, and if any proof was wanting as to my opinion of them, it may be found in the fact of my ordering the last 70 inch piston from you for our present works.

"I remain, Gentlemen, yours truly,

"Messrs. Mather and Platt, Salford Ironworks, Manchester." "WILLIAM BAILEY.





Improved Patent Earth Boring Machines

A considerable number of these Machines has been in most successful operation for some years in exploring for minera coal and the boring of Artesian wells, for supplying many towns, manufactories, &c., with water. Upwards of 50 bore-holes, from 6 in. to 24 in. diameter, representing in all 20,000 ft. of boring, have been sunk in various parts of the world, through rocks of every form and degree of hardness, from the New Red Sandstone to the Igneous formations, as well as Chalk and the London Clay.

The Machine is worked entirely by steam-power, requiring a small boiler, from 6 to 12 horse power, according to diameter of the bore-holes. The framing is made of wood, to render the Machine of easy transport.

The rate of boring is not appreciably decreased as the depth increases, as a *flat rope* is used in place of *rods* in the old system.

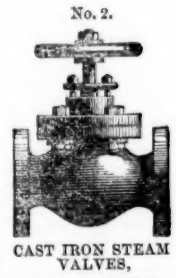
M. and P. beg to call attention to their Revised List of Prices of VALVES, TAPS, &c. They also request the notice of Water Companies and Hydraulic Engineers to their IMPROVED SLUICE VALVES for Water. The slides have Gun-metal Facings, are of Wedge form, and when screwed down are tight on both sides :—

No. 1.

GUN METAL TAPS.

Bore. Inches.	Price. £	s.	d.
⅜	0	4	0
½	0	4	6
⅝	0	6	0
¾	0	8	6
1	0	11	0
1¼	0	14	0
1½	0	18	0
1¾	1	2	6
2			

No. 2.

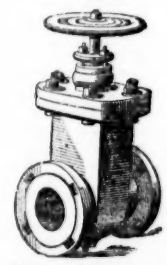


CAST IRON STEAM VALVES,

WITH GUN METAL VALVES AND SEATINGS.

Bore. Inches.	Price. £	s.	d.
2	1	2	6
3	1	17	6
4	2	15	0
5	3	15	0
6	4	17	0
7	6	0	0
8	7	5	0
9	8	15	0
10	10	10	0
11	12	5	0
12	14	0	0
14	20	0	0
16	27	0	0
18	35	0	0

No. 9.



CAST IRON SLUICE VALVES,

WITH GUN METAL FACINGS.

Bore. Inches.	Price. £	s.	d.
2	1	10	0
3	2	5	0
4	3	0	0
5	3	16	0
6	4	14	0
7	5	14	0
8	6	16	0
9	8	0	0
10	9	6	0
11	10	14	0
12	12	4	0
14	15	10	0
16	19	4	0
18	23	6	0
20	27	16	0
22	32	14	0
24	38	0	0
26	43	14	0
28	49	16	0
30	56	6	0
32	63	4	0
34	70	10	0
36	78	4	0

The attention of those interested in Metallic Mining is called also to an

IMPROVED BUDDLE, OR ORE WASHING MACHINE

Which they believe will be found of great benefit

TERMS AND PARTICULARS CAN BE HAD ON APPLICATION.

The Sao Vicente Mining Company

(LIMITED).

CAPITAL £50,000, IN 10,000 SHARES OF £5 EACH.

The liability of the shareholders is limited to the amount of their shares, the company being registered under the Companies Acts, 1862 and 1867, with limited liability, and the shareholders will have the option of converting their share certificates into share warrants (scrip), such share warrants being transferable without any transfer deed by the delivery of the share warrants (scrip).

Deposit for Registered Shares—5s. per share on application, and 5s. per share on allotment.
Deposit for Share Warrants (Scrip)—5s. per share on application, and £4 15s. per share on allotment.
The dividends will be paid in proportion to the amount paid up on the shares or share warrants.

HENRY HAYMEN, ESQ.—CHAIRMAN,

Chairman of the Don Pedro North del Rey Gold Mining Company (Limited).

BANKERS—THE IMPERIAL BANK (LIMITED), 6, Lothbury, London,
SOLICITORS—Messrs. WILKINS, BLYTH, and MARSLAND, 10, St. Swithin's-lane, E.C.
AGENTS—Liverpool—Messrs. J. BRAMLEY-MOORE and Co. Brazil—Messrs. JOHN MOORE and Co.
BROKER—JOHN H. GOLDING, Esq., 3, Warnford-court, Throgmorton-street, London, E.C.
SECRETARY—Mr. FRED. W. SMITH.

TEMPORARY OFFICES,—12, BISHOPSGATE STREET WITHIN, E.C. 149

Full prospectuses, with forms of application, reports, &c., &c., can be obtained at the offices of the company, or of the bankers, solicitors, brokers, and agents in Liverpool.

WATSON BROTHERS' MINING CIRCULAR.

WATSON BROTHERS,
MINING AGENTS, STOCK AND SHARE DEALERS, &c.
1, ST. MICHAEL'S ALLEY, CORNHILL, LONDON.

MESSRS. WATSON BROTHERS return their most sincere thanks for the great patronage bestowed and confidence reposed in their firm for 25 years, and to assure their friends and clients it will be their earnest endeavour to merit a continuance of both.

Messrs. WATSON BROTHERS have made arrangements for continuing their weekly Circular, which has had a large circulation for many years, to the columns of the *Mining Journal*, their special reports and remarks upon mines and mining, and state of the share market, will in future appear in this column.

In the year 1843, when Cornish mining was almost unknown to the general public, attention was first called to its advantages, when properly conducted, in the "Compendium of British Mining," commenced in 1837, and published in 1843, by Mr. J. Y. WATSON, F.G.S., author of "Gleanings among Mines and Miners," "Records of Ancient Mining," "Cornish Notes" (first series, 1862), "Cornish Notes" (second series, 1863), "The Progress of Mining," with statistics of the Mining Interest, annually for 21 years, &c., &c. In the Compendium, published in 1843, Mr. WATSON was the first to recommend the system of a "division of small risks in several mines, ensuring success in the aggregate," and Messrs. WATSON BROTHERS have always a selected list on hand. Perhaps at no former period in the annals of mining has there been more peculiar need of honest and experienced advice in regard to mines and share dealing than there is at present; and, from the lengthened experience of Messrs. WATSON BROTHERS they are emboldened to offer, thus publicly, their best services to all connected with mine or the market, as they have for so many years done privately, through the medium of their own Circular.

Messrs. WATSON BROTHERS transact business in the purchase and sale of mining shares, and other securities, payments of calls, receipt and transmission of dividends, obtaining information for clients, and affording advice, to the best of their knowledge and judgment, based on the experience of more than 30 years active connection with the Mining Market.

Messrs. WATSON BROTHERS also inform their clients and the public that they transact business in the public funds, railway, docks, insurance, and every other description of shares dealt in on the Stock Exchange.

Messrs. WATSON BROTHERS are also daily asked their opinion of particular mines, as well as to *recommend* mines to invest or speculate in, and they give their advice and recommend mines to the best of their judgment and ability, founded on the best practical advice they can obtain from the mining districts, but they will not be held responsible, nor subject to blame, if results do not always equal the expectations they may have held out in a property so fluctuating as mining.

Messrs. WATSON BROTHERS having agents and correspondents in all the mining districts, and an extensive connection among the largest holders of mining property, have the more confidence in tendering their advice on all matters relating to the state and prospects of mines and mining companies, and are able to supply shares in all the best mines at close market prices, free of all charge for commission.

WHEAL GRENVILLE.—The new lode cut in the 120 west is, so far as seen, worth 12*l.* per fm.; 90 west, 10*l.* per fm.; 80 west, 12*l.* per fm.; 100 west, 15*l.* per fm., and, as there is no doubt in the agent's mind about its being a new lode, which can be opened upon by short cross-cuts from the upper levels, the discovery is an important one.

WEST PRINCE OF WALES.—We would call special attention to the prospects of this mine. The Prince of Wales lode is now yielding splendid stones of ore at about 20 fathoms deep.

WEST FRANCES.—On Jan. 4, when these shares were 11*l.* each, we called special attention in this place to a very important point expected to come off in the shaft in 3 or 4 fms. sinking, and ore is coming in now worth 50*l.* per fm., and shares have been 45*l.* to 50*l.*

SATURDAY, APRIL 4.—Market very quiet. West Frances advanced to 45, buyers; Prince of Wales, 52s. to 54s.; West Chiverton, 64½ to 66; East Caradon, 3⅛ to 3¾; Chiverton Moor, 6 to 6¼; Chontales, 4¼ to 4⅜.

MONDAY.—Market very dull. West Frances, 45 to 50; West Seton, 202½ to 207½; Chontales, 4⅛ to 4⅜; Chiverton Moor, 6 to 6¼; Prince of Wales, 51s. to 53s.; West Chiverton, 64½ to 66½.

TUESDAY.—Market moderately active. Prince of Wales, West Prince of Wales, Grenville, East Grenville, West Seton, Tincroft, Providence, Chontales, Clifford, and West Frances in good demand. Prince of Wales, 52s. to 54s.; West Prince of Wales, 10s. to 11s.; Grenville, 36s. to 38s.; East Grenville, 35s. to 40s.; West Seton, 205 to 210; Tincroft, 14½ to 15½; Providence, 28 to 30; Chontales, 4⅜ to 4⅝; Clifford, 5⅞ to 6⅛; West Frances, 45 to 50.

WEDNESDAY.—Market active for Wheal Grenville, East Grenville, Carn Brea, Marke Valley, Tincroft, Providence, Chiverton Moor, West Seton, and West Chiverton, at advanced prices. Grenville, 37s. 6d. to 42s. 6d.; East Grenville, 37s. 6d. to 42s. 6d.; West Frances, 45 to 50; Prince of Wales, 52s. to 54s.; Tincroft, 14½ to 15½; Wheal Buller, 10 to 12; Chiverton Moor, 6¼ to 6½; Chontales, 4¼ to 4½.

THURSDAY.—Market very quiet. Grenville, East Grenville, West Frances, Chiverton Moor, East Caradon, and East Carn Brea chiefly dealt in. Prince of Wales, 51s. to 53s.; East Grenville, 37s. 6d. to 42s. 6d.; Grenville, 39s. to 41s.; Chiverton Valley, 4½ to 5; Chiverton Moor, 5⅞ to 6⅛; Chontales, 4 to 4¼.

JUCKES' FURNACE IMPROVED.—An invention relating to that class of steam-boiler furnaces wherein the grate-bars are linked end to end, together forming an endless chain, to which travelling motion is given, has been patented by Messrs. A. and E. WIGZELL (T. Bates and Co.), of Sowerby Bridge, Yorkshire. The improvements consist in the use of two endless chains, running longitudinally one on each side of the furnace, which are connected by portable rods at suitable distance apart. The grate bars are hinged at one end only to these rods, the other end of each being loose, and so formed as to rest upon the hinged end of another, when in proper position in the furnace, but when passing out of the furnace into the ash-pit they tumble over, or drop open, and thereby clear themselves from clinkers; and in order that this clearing may be more effectual, they place stops at suitable intervals, which only allow them to drop one by one. This construction and arrangement will admit of any bar being readily removed and replaced without deranging the furnace; it also gives ample air opening, with easy means of cleaning and repairing. The usual means of driving, or travelling these chains and bars, such as is now used for driving Juckes's furnace-bars, may be adopted.

FEEDING STEAM-BOILERS.—As an improvement upon the present mode of feeding steam-boilers, Messrs. H. DAVEY, of Gunislake, and D. DAVY, of Sheffield, propose to mount a wheel, with recesses upon its circumference, upon centres in a casing, so as to turn freely; this casing is provided with two openings, one communicating with the boiler below the water level and the other with the steam space. It is further provided with openings to the supply tank. The openings are so arranged that as the wheel revolves the chambers are emptied into the boiler. The apparatus is made self-acting, by arranging the inlets for the water so that it impinges in an inclined direction upon the wheel cavities, causing it to start in the required direction, the motion being further maintained by the weight of water being on one side of the wheel only.

AEROLITES.—At the Academy of Sciences M. Daubrée described a meteorite picked up in the Philippine Islands, and supposed to have fallen in the year 1859. Upon analysis, it was found to possess the characteristics common to the majority of aerolites hitherto collected, its density being represented by 3·6. Its constituent parts are magnesia, protoxide of iron, a little oxide of nickle, and a very small quantity of alumina. It has been bequeathed to the Academy by the late Don Casiano de Prado, Inspector-General of the Mines of Spain. Another paper on a similar subject was afterwards presented by MM. Daubrée and St. Meunier jointly, in which they gave a minute account of the meteorite that fell at Murcia (Spain) in 1858, and excited much interest at the Great Exhibition last year. The density of this large block, which measures about 16 in. in length, as many in breadth, and 10½ in. in height, is 3·54. It is nearly entire, being almost everywhere covered with the well-known crust, which however, is not black in this instance, but ochraceous, a circumstance attributed by the authors to superficial decomposition after its fall. Its mass presents a peculiarity not remarked in any other aerolite—a quantity of minute and very brilliant hyaline crystals. Its texture is very hard, sparks being elicited from it by a smart stroke of the hammer. It contains as much as 20½ per cent. of ferric sulphuret, about 15 per cent. of nickelliferous iron, and some traces of phosphorus; the rest is composed of silica and other minerals.

FOREIGN MINING AND METALLURGY.

The imports of pig free of duty into France amounted during January, 1868, to 6694 tons, against 1608 tons during January, 1867. The imports with payment of duties were, on the other hand, only 2602 tons in January this year, while they amounted to 8136 tons in January, 1867. The imports of iron and plates free of duty were 4101 tons in January this year, against 3002 tons in January, 1867. The imports with payment of duties were 419 tons in January, 1868, against 610 tons in January, 1867. The exports by warrants of pig, iron, and plates combined amounted for January, 1868, to 11,287 tons, against 6417 tons in January, 1867. The direct exports during January, 1868, were 1216 tons, against 989 tons in January, 1867. It results from the totals which we have given that the internal consumption of foreign metallurgical products in France experienced during January this year a sensible diminution as compared with the corresponding months of 1867, while, on the contrary, works connected with the transformation of those products experienced a notable expansion. Although French blast-furnaces and rolling-mills may be suffering from depression, French construction workshops occupy a relatively good position. Many important orders have been carried off abroad by French works, notwithstanding the active competition which English or Belgian industrials sustain against them. Thus the construction of an iron bridge over the Danube, near Vienna, has been recently decided on for the Austrian State railways, and several metallurgical and mechanical establishments were invited to submit tenders; the proposals made by Messrs. Schneider and Co., of Creusot, were accepted as being the most advantageous. The Hungarian Government has also ordered from Creusot 15,000 tons of rails for the lines which it is about to carry out in Hungary; of these 15,000 tons 9000 tons will be actually made at Creusot, but 1000 tons will be sub-let to the Terre-Noire works, 2500 tons to the Alais works, and 2500 tons to the Horme works. MM. Cail and Co., of Paris, have been charged with the execution of an important work for the Austrian State Railways—the Iglava Viaduct, with which are associated secondary works between Laa-Brunn and Laa-Znaim. The Paris, Lyons, and Mediterranean Railway Company has ordered no less a quantity than 20,000 tons of Bessemer steel rails from the Terre-Noire Company. The production of iron in the French groups is still being restricted as much as possible; and it is stated that a foundry situated in the Meuse, and likewise one of the Basse-Blaise furnaces are to be blown out. In the Moselle the disposal of rough pig for refining purposes is represented as becoming every day more and more difficult, so that considerable stocks are being formed; prices are given at 2*l.* 8*s.* to 2*l.* 9*s.* 8*d.* per ton at the works. Grey pig has been run off more easily, and orders for heavy castings have come to hand tolerably freely. At St. Dizier rolled iron from coke-made pig is quoted at 7*l.* 4*s.* per ton; ditto from mixed pig, at 8*l.* 4*s.*; ditto from charcoal-made pig, at 8*l.* 16*s.* per ton, with a scale of 4*s.* to 8*s.* per ton per class. Machine (No. 20) coke-made bars has realised 7*l.* 12*s.*; mixed ditto, 8*l.* 4*s.*; puddled, charcoal-made, 8*l.* 16*s.*; refined, charcoal-made, 13*l.* 8*s.* per ton, &c. Hammered iron has brought 9*l.* 8*s.*, and axles 9*l.* 12*s.* per ton. Charcoal-made pig for refining has brought 4*l.* 4*s.*; mixed pig, 3*l.* 13*s.* 6*d.*; pig from Champagne-made coke, 3*l.*; and pig made with coke of the Meuse, the Meurthe, or the Moselle, 2*l.* 11*s.* 6*d.* to 2*l.* 14*s.* per ton. Reductions from all these prices would be made in the case of important contracts. The Loire Mines Company will pay, April 16, a dividend of 7*s.* 4*d.* per share. Meetings are announced as follows:—Grand' Combe Mines Company, April 18, at Paris; Geisenkirchen Collieries Company, April 20, at Paris; Moselle Colliery Company, April 20, at Paris; Société Nouvelle des Forges et Chantiers de la Mediterranée, April 28, at Paris; and Cauchy-à-la-Tour (Pas-de-Calais) Mines Company, April 28, at Lilliers.

The exports of pig from Belgium amounted during January this year to 1156 tons, against 897 tons January, 1867, and 1111 tons January, 1866. It is noticeable that the increase observable in this year's figures arose almost entirely from the deliveries made to England, which from 19 tons in January, 1867, increased to 370 tons in January, 1868. The exports of Belgian pig to France experienced, on the contrary, a sensible diminution in January this year, having sunk to 760 tons, as compared with 873 tons in January, 1867. The exports of rails from Belgium, which amounted to nearly 6000 tons in January, 1867, were scarcely 4000 tons in January this year; the difference arose in the diminution in the deliveries to Italy and Russia. A diminution is also to be noted in the exports of plates, the deliveries in January this year being only 634 tons, as compared with 960 tons in Jan., 1867, and 1554 tons in Jan., 1866. The imports of pig into Belgium present a falling off of 450 tons in January this year; the total imports of Jan., 1867, were 2600 tons. Although no very striking change has occurred in the state of the Belgian metallurgical markets the general tendency seems to be towards improvement. Pig begins to be run off in a tolerably sustained fashion, and orders for merchants' iron continue to arrive; as regards the rolling mills producing rails, they are provided with work, and can await for new affairs which they have in prospect in Russia. Prices continue, however, low. Meetings are announced as follows:—Haine St. Pierre Forges, Ironworks, and Forges Company, April 11, at Brussels; Val-Benoit Colliery Company, April 13, at Liége; Chartreuse and Violette Collieries Company, April 13, at Grivegnée; Selessin Blast-Furnaces, Ironworks, and Collieries Company, April 13, at Selessin; Gosson-Lagasse Colliery Company, April 14, at Montegnée; La Haye Colliery Company, April 14, at Liége; Carabinier Colliery Company, April 14, at Brussels; Nouvelle Montagne Company, April 18, at Liége; Vieille Montagne Zinc Mines and Foundries Company, April 25, at Angleur; Belgian Collieries Company, April 26, at Mons.

No important change is noted in the tone of the Essen (Prussian) metallurgical market. Orders for pig are rather scarce, and are restricted, for the most part, to two, or at the most three, trucks at a time, purchasers maintaining an attitude of reserve, since they hope that prices will experience a further fall. A detailed estimate as to the cost of producing a ton of pig-iron at Essen shows a total of 3*l.* 10*s.* 9*d.* per ton, and it is contended accordingly that producers selling at 3*l.* 12*s.*, or even 3*l.* 15*s.* and 3*l.* 17*s.* per ton, do so at scarcely any profit. The demand for bar-iron at Essen has not improved of late, orders being scarce and inconsiderable. The proprietors of some works in the neighbourhood of Essen are stated to be considering the advisability of manufacturing double T-iron of various dimensions, to be used in building houses. Hitherto this description of iron has scarcely been employed in Prussia, where there has been an ample supply of wood for construction purposes, but as timber is becoming scarcer and scarcer every year in Prussia, recourse will have to be made more and more to iron. The administration of the Wurtemberg and Stuttgart Railway will proceed, April 16, to open tenders for the supply of 15,000 tons of rails, with accessories. The directors of the Baden and Carlsruhe Railway will also proceed on the same day to open tenders for 3080 tons of rails and accessories.

Chilian copper, which had retrograded at Havre to 74*l.* per ton, has hardened under the influence of advices received from Valparaiso, and also from the improved condition of the trade in France; for one lot of 52 tons of disposable 75*l.* per ton was paid (Paris conditions), while 76*l.* per ton was obtained for 52 tons, to be delivered half at the close of April and half at the close of May. A lot of disposable refined has found purchasers at 76*l.* per ton. The same firmness has been remarked on the other continental markets. At Paris tough English has realised 78*l.*; Chilian in bars, 75*l.*; ditto in ingots, 78*l.*; and Corocoro mineral, 76*l.* per ton. At Amsterdam, Drontheim has brought 50 fls.; English, 45 fls.; and Swedish, 50 fls. The event of the last few days, as regards the foreign tin trade, has been the public sale, held at Rotterdam, by the Dutch Society of Commerce; the result of this sale has somewhat surprised the market, as out of 51,089 blocks of Banca submitted for sale only 10,500 blocks were sold, at 55 fls.; the remainder, or 40,489 blocks, was withdrawn from the sale, the orders in the hands of brokers not exceeding 53½ fls. We learn that since the public biddings private sales have been effected at 54½ fls. Billiton remains quoted at 53¼ fls. At Havre, Banca has made 88*l.* to 90*l.*; Straits, 86*l.* to 88*l.*; and Peruvian, 62*l.* to 84*l.* per ton. At Paris, Banca has been quoted at 96*l.* 10*s.* to 97*l.*; Straits, at 95*l.* 10*s.* to 96*l.*; and English, at 95*l.* 10*s.* per ton. There has been little change in the tone of the lead markets. At Paris, Spanish saumons have realised 19*l.*; French ditto, 19*l.* 8*s.*; English, 19*l.* 4*s.*; and German and Belgian, 19*l.* 8*s.* per ton. At Marseilles lead in saumons, first fusion, has realised 18*l.* 2*s.*; ditto second fusion, 18*l.* Lead in shot for consumption has made 19*l.* 4*s.*, and rolled and in pipes 20*l.* 12*s.* per ton. The demand for zinc continues tolerably regular. At Breslau business appears to be improving little by little.

GEOGRAPHY OF NEVADA, U.S.

[*From our Correspondent.*]

Viewed as a whole, the State of Nevada, in common with the great American basin, of which it forms a part, may be considered an elevated plateau, having a general altitude of more than 4000 ft. above tide-water. Traversing this lofty plain are numerous chains of mountains, separated by valleys having a width varying from 5 to 20 miles, and usually about equal to that of the adjacent mountains, measured through their bases. The course of these valleys is, as a general thing, parallel to the main axes of the mountains, which have, for the most part, a northerly and southerly strike. These mountains vary in height from 1000 to 5000 feet above the common level of the country, having, therefore, an absolute elevation of from 5000 to 9000 feet above the sea. In these mountains is found the silver-bearing leads of Nevada. For a distance of nearly 300 miles the Sierra Nevadas form a natural barrier along its western and south-western border, the boundary line of this State and California running partially upon its summit and partially along or near the eastern base of this range, which though not here attaining its greatest altitude, has, nevertheless, within the limits of Nevada, a general height of more than 7000 feet—a few of the loftier peaks reaching a height of 10,000 feet. These mountains do not upon this, as upon the California side, slope to the plains with a long and gentle declivity, but pitch violently down, having precipitous sides throughout their whole course. They are covered nearly everywhere, from base to summit, with a growth of terebinthine forests, consisting of a variety of pine, spruce, and fir, well adapted to make superior lumber. The alternation of mountains and valleys mentioned, is preserved with much regularity throughout the State, being the most marked in the central portions thereof. Sometimes the former contract, or are so broken up as to transform the valleys into broad plains or basins, some of which are open and unobstructed, while others are covered with isolated buttes or clusters of rugged hills. Sometimes also these mountains seem to lose all order, being grouped in confused masses, or have an axis at right angles, or otherwise, nearly transverse to the trend of the principal ranges. Among these ranges, sometimes at short intervals, gaps or low passes are met with, affording easy crossing places, some of them being so low and smooth as to offer no serious obstacle to the passage of loaded wagons, and through which railroads could be constructed with the greatest facility. In their geological structure these mountains, though varying somewhat, have many features in common, the mass of them being composed chiefly of sienites, slates, and granite; limestone and porphyry are also common rocks. In places the evidences of volcanic action are abundant, though not apparently of recent date, though lofty, and in many instances having their sides deeply channelled by numerous ravines, or, as they are more commonly called, canons.

The mountains of Nevada are not remarkable for boldness of outline or a generally rugged aspect, the once jagged peaks having been rounded into dome-like shapes by the process of disintegration. In some cases, however, these still shoot up into splintered and and spire-like summits, presenting a contour particularly sharp and striking. Most of the ranges are sparsely covered with bunch grass, and also with scattered patches of pinon pine and other scrubby trees. Along some of the streams that flow down their sides are strips of alluvial soil suitable for gardens, and which, sometimes spreading out at the points where these streams debouch upon the plains, afford a sufficiency of arable land for small farms. The mountains form, of course, the chief repositories of the mineral wealth of the country, though metalliferous deposits of apparent value have, in some instances, been met with in the valleys or out upon the plains. As the mountain chains often continue their course for 100 miles or more without break or deviation from their general course, so also do the intervening valleys extend longitudinally for a like or even greater distance without interruption, and with an inclination so slight as to be imperceptible by the eye. These valleys, owing to the breaking up or recession of the neighbouring mountains, sometimes spread out into plains of great extent, while in other cases they sweep around the ends of the mountain ranges and open into other valleys, being on the same level, or having a plain but little different from their own. In some instances these adjacent valleys are separated only by a low ridge or swell of land, so trifling as to offer no serious impediment to the construction of wagon roads or railways, either of which might, if following a generally northern and southern course, run for hundreds of miles over an almost perfect level. But, while these valleys are longitudinally so nearly level, they all have a gradual slope from the bases of the lateral mountains towards their centres, giving their transverse sections a curved or basin-like shape. Through a few of them runs a stream of water supplied from the mountain rills on either hand, or about its sources. Some of these mountain streams being small sink out of sight, being absorbed by the dry and porous earth as soon as they reach the margin of the valley, leaving the latter without any general stream flowing above ground through its midst. In cases where there is a sufficient accumulation of water to cause a stream to run above ground through the valley, there is usually a strip of arable or meadow land along its margin, the quantity generally being proportioned to the magnitude of the stream—Carson, Reese River, Umashaw, Paradise, and Pahranagat valleys being examples of this kind. This strip of good land is sometimes but a few rods wide, again spreading out to a mile or more in extent, while in many places, as when the banks of the stream are high, it disappears altogether.

In some of the valleys, such as Ruby, Big Smoky, Toquima, &c., there is much good land, though there is no open streams flowing through them. In these cases the rivulets from the mountains, though they disappear on reaching the valley, no doubt make their way underground to its centre, and percolating through the earth cause these fruitful spots by a system of natural irrigation. This system of valleys and plains so enclosed by mountains, and sometimes connected with each other, constitutes a series of basins, each having a drainage of its own, but scarcely any of them an outlet to the sea. To this mode of drainage Nevada, as well as many other parts of the Great Basin, is entitled for some of its most peculiar topographical and geological features. This common receptacle of the gathered waters becoming, according to circumstances, a lake, a meadow, an alkali flat, or a salt bed; but small portions of the waters of Nevada are supposed to reach the ocean. That very little does though surface channels is apparent, some holding to the rather questionable theory that much of it makes its way thither through subterranean passages; and, however that may be, certain it is the surface accumulations are by no means great. The only considerable lakes in the State are those formed by the waters of the Carson, Walker, and Humboldt rivers, and bearing the names of these streams respectively, together with Pyramid Lake, receiving the waters of the Truckee River. To Lake Tahoe, between the summits of the Sierras, Nevada can hardly lay claim, two-thirds of it being on the California side of the line. This is one of the most beautiful sheets of water west of the Rocky Mountains, and for grandeur of scenery is, probably, excelled by none in the world. There are besides the above a number of smaller lakes in different parts of the State, most of which are of only limited area, and extremely shallow, which latter is also the case with the Humboldt and Carson. Pyramid, the largest of the number, being 33 miles long and 14 miles wide, has a greater depth; the Walker, nearly as large, being also quite deep. Carson Lake has a diameter of about 12 miles, being nearly circular, the Humboldt being somewhat smaller. Flowing from several of these lakes are streams carrying their surplus water, and discharging it into other and still more shallow lakes, situate a short distance below; the former of these are called "sloughs," the latter "sinks," implying that here the water finally disappears or sinks, which is not really the case, the sink of the Carson forming also that of the Humboldt, having a greater area than either of those lakes, and though extremely shallow, never wholly drying up, as some of the smaller lakes often do.

In the matter of springs, Nevada is considerably better off than in regard to streams of running water, the former in some parts of the State being quite numerous, many of them, either as to size, temperature, or the composition of their waters, are justly accounted geological curiosities. They occur at all altitudes, and under nearly every peculiarity of condition, large and small, deep and shallow, cold, hot, and tepid; in a state of ebullition and quiescence, impregnated with every variety of mineral and metallic substance, and perfectly pure. Sometimes they are found isolated, and at others standing in groups. Some send off steam and emit a gurgling or hissing noise, while others do neither. Some of the groups contain as many as 40 or 50 springs, varying from 1 to 30 ft. in diameter, and in depth from 2 to 100 ft., or more. In shape they incline to be circular. The mineral and thermal springs are usually situated upon a mound or tumulus formed from the calcareous or silicious particles brought up and deposited by their own waters. These mounds often cover several acres, their summits being raised to a height of 40 or 50 ft. above the adjacent plains. In some cases the sides of the springs are formed of these limey or silicious concretions, raising them in huge basins several feet above the level of the mounds themselves, while in others they are composed simply of earth and turf. The water in most of them is soft and agreeable to the taste when cold, and so transparent that the minutest objects can be seen on the bottom of the deepest spring, even the small orifices through which the water enters being distinctly visible. Frequently a hot and cold spring are situated so close together that a person placed between them may dip one hand in each at the same time. From most of them a small stream issues, the water in many merely keeping even with the top, while in others it does not rise so high. Occasionally one is met with that has already become extinct. These fountains, both the thermal and mineral, are much used by the Indians as a cleansing or curative means, and there is little doubt but some of them possess rare medicinal virtues. Several of them have already become places of much resort for invalids, the sulphurous and chalybeate waters being found particularly efficacious in a variety of diseases. A few of these hot springs are subject to a tidal action, belching forth at times large quantities of water, followed by a subsidence that may last for months or years. A chemical analysis of the waters of the Steamboat springs of Washoe Valley show them to contain in various proportions the chlorides of sodium and magnesium, with soda in different forms, lime, silica, and a small percentage of organic matter. Similar tests made of the water from other springs disclose nearly the same constituent salts, with the addition in some cases of sulphur and iron. Some of the cold springs, especially those found in the larger valleys, are quite as remarkable for their depth and dimensions as the thermals. It frequently happens that the streams from the mountains, after sinking, reappear in the form of springs along the sides or out in the middle of the valleys. Some of these are of but ordinary size, while others are immense pools, from 20 to 80 ft. in diameter, and over 100 ft. deep, some of them sending off considerable streams of pure cold water.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS—THE GRAND REQUISITES.—Nobody will deny the assertion that for man's comfort and happiness pure blood and a sound stomach rank among the first requirements. Both may be safely and inexpensively secured by these admirable pills, which act gently on the weakest frames, and cause no violent shock to the most sensitive system. Holloway's Pills have proved themselves competent to deal constitutionally with those infirmities which descend from parent to offspring; and which often mar the brightest prospects, and, throw a constant gloom over youth. These pills purify both the solids and the fluids of the body, and by that salutary process rouse every organ to perform naturally its proper function and strengthen every nerve for its proper duty.

Meetings of Mining Companies.

THE EAST MID-WALES LEAD MINING COMPANY.

The progressive success attending the development of several mines in the district recently opened up by the line of the Mid-Wales Railway has been the means of directing the attention of the mining public to various properties, which, notwithstanding their proved mineral value, have been but imperfectly developed. Among these is the Capel Banhaglog (or the "Hill of Gorse") Mine, now the property of the East Mid-Wales Company. According to the expressed opinions of the different practical authorities who have inspected this property (which, it may be mentioned, embraces one of the principal mountains of a magnificent range), it is traversed by numerous massive lodes; that now being wrought is at least 12 ft. wide, and is identical with the main lode in the Mid-Wales Mine, where it has been for some time past producing more than 3 tons of lead ore per fathom, while the lode in the Brynpostig Mine (which is also in the immediate neighbourhood) is still yielding between 4 and 5 tons per fathom.

As the "Hill of Gorse" rises rapidly to a height of between 800 and 1000 feet, the necessary preliminary mining operations can be continued for a long time to come without the aid of machinery; and the base of the mountain being skirted by an abundant stream of water, dressing operations can be carried on inexpensively and expeditiously. Adopting the wholesome plan set on foot by the executive of the Mid-Wales Company of affording those interested in the enterprise the earliest opportunity of visiting their property, and thus satisfy themselves as to the soundness of the statements put forth in the prospectus, the directors of the East Mid-Wales Company also invited their shareholders to meet them on the mine on Monday. The interest of the occasion was very materially increased by the presence of representatives from nearly all the mines in the surrounding locality. Among those present were Major A. Boyle, Captain Handley (East Indian service), and Captain Kulback, the directors of the East Mid-Wales Company; Colonel Boulderson (East Indian service), Mr. Job Taylor (Mayor of Dudley), and Messrs. H. Crump and J. Nightingale, the directors of the Mid-Wales Company; Rev. H. Jones, Vicar of Llanidloes; Dr. Davis, Llanidloes; Mr. Maysmor, banker, Llanidloes; Mr. Llewellyn, Tranmere Park, near Liverpool; Mr. Prowse, Liverpool; Mr. Humble, J.P., and Mr. R. Humble; Mr. S. H. Kough, solicitor, Shrewsbury; Capt. John Kitto, consulting mining engineer; Capt. Sampson Kitto, agent of the Brynpostig Mine; Capt. Hancock, late manager of Dyfngwm; Capt. Nancarrow, manager of the Stiperstones Mines, Shropshire; Mr. Powell, land agent, Newtown, Montgomeryshire; Mr. Owen, Dudley; Mr. Williams, Birmingham; and Mr. Ross (Messrs. G. R. Ross and Co.), London.

Upon the return of the visitors to Llanidloes, a meeting was held at the Trewithen Hotel, which was presided over by Capt. HANDLEY, as the Chairman of the East Mid-Wales Company, and Mr. JOB TAYLOR, as the Deputy-Chairman.

The CHAIRMAN, in opening the proceedings, took the opportunity of thanking the various representatives of the leading Montgomeryshire mines for their attendance upon that occasion. He need hardly say that it was by information gleaned from those who had been for so long a period practically acquainted with the results realised by the development of the mineral resources of any district—whether it be in Wales, Cornwall, or elsewhere—that they could form any reliable data upon which those who were about to resume the development of any particular mine could base their hopes as to the prospects of success. From the conversation he had had with several of the gentlemen he saw around him, he felt assured that all were much gratified with the inspection they had just made of the East Mid-Wales Mine. They were all aware that mining was a speculative enterprise, and that its pursuit was inseparable from a certain amount of doubt as to the results, but in their case that doubt was reduced to a minimum, inasmuch as their property was not only situated in a proved mineral district, but was immediately contiguous to the successful Mid-Wales Mine, and a close neighbour of the Van and Brynpostig; besides which the property, *per se*, possessed every possible facility for an economic and speedy development. They had all seen the masterly character of the lode now being wrought in East Mid-Wales, and they knew what the same lode was yielding in Mid-Wales Mine, and he thought they would all agree with him in believing that when the lode in the former had been developed to an extent equal to that in the latter mine, results at least as satisfactory would be realised. (Hear, hear.) He did not profess to be able to give anything like a reliable opinion as to the value of a mining property, but, aided by the facts which had been pointed out by the practical miners who had accompanied the shareholders over the mine, he felt himself justified in stating that there was every geological and analogical reason to believe that the East Mid-Wales would upon development successfully vie with the leading mines in Montgomeryshire. They had had the opinions of at least two eminent mining engineers—he referred to Capt. John Kitto and Capt. J. Nancarrow—men who had earned for themselves such a reputation that they dare not if they would give anything but a conscientious report. When they had from such men as these reports speaking in the most encouraging terms of this property, they certainly possessed every necessary evidence that East Mid-Wales was a mine that would well repay for development. As directors they had determined so to husband the capital as to bring about the most satisfactory results with the smallest amount of expenditure; he did not wish to have it understood from that statement that they were about to economise incompatibly with the judicious and spirited development of the property, but simply to testify to the shareholders that the directors, as trustees, would conserve in every way the expenditure of capital, and do all in their power to promote the best interests of the enterprise. (Hear, hear.) Apart from this being their duty as directors, it would be to their interest as shareholders, having in common with the proprietary but one object in view—the success of the mine. He was glad to see present on this occasion Mr. Job Taylor, the Mayor of Dudley—(hear, hear)—who, he was pleased to say, had consented to join the direction of the East Mid-Wales Company. (Hear, hear.) That alone was a sufficient guarantee that the expenditure would be kept down to the lowest point; but Mr. Taylor, they all knew, not only occupied the highest position in the commercial world, but that he had been one of the pioneers who had invested his capital in the development of the mineral resources of that district. Therefore, it was not easy to overrate the importance of the accession of Mr. Taylor to the board. (Hear, hear.) He (the Chairman) would now be glad to hear the opinions of those who had just returned from the mine.

Mr. JOB TAYLOR said he had known the Capel Banhaglog Mine for many years, and he could fully endorse all the Chairman had said with regard to it, and to the prospects of its proving a success upon the expenditure of a comparatively small amount of capital. The Brynpostig was a success, and the Mid-Wales was a success; there was no doubt about that, and such a success as was very seldom met with, and especially when they considered the very short time that it had been under development. He saw Captain Kitto's reports upon those mines as they appeared in the *Mining Journal*, but he (Mr. Taylor) thought that Capt. Kitto had undervalued the lodes; that had been his opinion for a long time past, as he had told Capt. Kitto; but Capt. Kitto said that he had a name and reputation at stake, and therefore he was compelled to be exceedingly careful in what he put forth to the public, and if he erred on either side he would rather deceive those with whom he was associated, by undervaluing the lodes, than by estimating them above their actual worth. He had already said that the Brynpostig and the Mid-Wales Mines were successes, and there was certainly as good indications in East Mid-Wales as had ever been presented at either of the others, consequently he fully agreed with the Chairman in stating that the shareholders had the best reason to congratulate themselves upon having acquired a property possessed of such unusual promise, and provided by Nature with every facility for its speedy and economic development. (Hear, hear.) The Chairman had referred to the reports of Captains John Kitto and John Nancarrow. He (Mr. Taylor) had carefully perused those documents, and he had no hesitation in saying that they were not exaggerated in any one respect; more than that, he could say that from his own experience and observation those reports could be relied upon. Under these circumstances, he might say to the gentlemen present, "Come with us, and we will do you good." His experience of the mines in that neighbourhood—an experience which extended over a period of many years—led him to the conclusion that in a few years hence such results would be realised as would prove the Mid-Wales district to be the richest in the Principality. (Hear, hear.) As the developmtnt of the various mines progressed, it became more and more evident that all that was required was first to make a judicious selection of the property, and then to develope it. As far as he was able to judge of the character of those gentlemen associated with the initiation of the East Mid-Wales Company—who were identical with those similarly connected with the Mid-Wales—they possessed everything that should commend them to the confidence of all interested in the kindred enterprises. (Hear, hear.) He had known individuals who had made a sort of profession of "bringing out" what they pleased to call mines, and who, having nothing to lose, made a living out of other people's misfortunes. He thought he need hardly say that he should never, under any circumstances, allow himself to be associated with such parties. As far as the East Mid-Wales Mine was concerned, he believed it to be a *bona fide* speculation—if, indeed, it could be called a speculation, as he considered there was scarcely any speculation in it; therefore, the more appropriate term would be a *bona fide* investment, such as he should have no hesitation in recommending to his dearest friends. (Hear, hear.) He might be treading on the toes of somebody, but still he must say that, while viewing the mines from the crest of Capel Banhaglog, it occurred to him what a fine thing it would be if these three mines—the Brynpostig, the Mid-Wales, and the East Mid-Wales—were amalgamated, supposing some arrangement could be made satisfactorily to the three different proprietaries. All he could say further with regard to East Mid-Wales was, that he fully believed, by perseverance and economy, it would, by a comparatively moderate outlay, prove itself to be a first-rate mine. (Hear, hear).

Mr. HUMBLE (a large shareholder) expressed himself much pleased with what he had that day seen.—The CHAIRMAN had no doubt that those present would now be glad to hear anything that the "Practicals" might like to add.

Capt. JOHN KITTO said there was one remark which dropped from the Chairman—that all mining was a speculation—which all present could but endorse. There was no doubt that mining was a speculation, but still there were very material differences in the character of the mines that were from time to time introduced to the public. There were some mines, or rather pieces of ground called mines, upon which the merest novice in mining would not venture upon any consideration, and there were others which were fair speculations to start with, but after all proved to be failures; while there were others, although sometimes not looking so bright at the starting, yet on being developed proved themselves of far greater value than the most sanguine could have anticipated. He was pleased to say that in the experience he had had in this district during the past three years the mines, although not very bright sometimes at starting, yet, so far as proved, had turned out superior to anticipations. The Brynpostig Mine—the first to which his attention was directed upon his introduction into this district—was, he was glad to say, no longer a progressive, for it was now a profitable mine, and the more it was developed the better he liked it. The next mine which came under his notice was the Mid-Wales. When he first saw that mine there was some ore discovered in the deep adit, but the subsequent development had, he was bound to confess, produced results far beyond what he had anticipated—that is, taking into consideration the short time that had elapsed since operations were commenced. In Mid-Wales there was a lode which could not be fairly described in any other terms than truly magnificent—it was larger than the average of lodes, being at least 12 ft. wide, but containing ore more or less throughout. East and west from the cross-cut the lode still remained to be taken down, and until that had been done they could not say what the total produce of the lode would be; but for the average length opened it was worth 2 tons of ore per fathom. Mr. Taylor had stated that he (Capt. Kitto) had understated its value, but when he confronted the shareholders he would much rather find that his computations had been exceeded by results; and, as long as he continued to have anything to do with the management of the mine, he should always endeavour to under rather than to over-rate the produce of any lode. He need say no more about Mid-Wales, for they had all just seen that it unmistakably pointed out its future history. (Hear, hear.) He next came to East Mid-Wales. Now, at that mine, taking the relative stages of development into consideration, the general prospects and indications of the lode were of a more encouraging character than at either of the other mines. From what they had all seen that day, they must all admit there was every reason to believe that in East Mid-Wales they possessed a property which required nothing but development to produce profitable results. (Hear, hear.) On the eastern side of the hill the lode was was of a most promising character, and presenting every indication of being more productive of mineral than even the lode in Mid-Wales. There could scarcely be the shadow of a doubt but that on its development in depth it would realise all their expectations. As to the district generally, he had heard it objected to, because the lodes were said never to "make good" in depth. Of course, this was the opinion of parties who knew nothing whatever about the district. When he had asked these parties to give their reasons for expressing such an opinion the invariable reply was, "Because it is so." But what did the mines themselves show? Why, to the utmost depth to which they had been explored the ore had held down, and that the greater the depth the richer was the quality of the ore ground. In the Van Mine they had opened out a most profitable mine, and there was no question but that as its development progressed it would become one of the most productive mines throughout the Principality. They must all remember that to make any mine profitably productive capital must first be expended for the sinking of shafts and the driving of levels. It was, of course, quite possible to explore merely surface bunches of ore, and make them pay small dividends for a time, but that was not the way to mine, nor to make a mine permanently profitable. This playing at mining was the secret of many of the failures taking place, for there could be no question that mines were not opened up in the way to ensure permanent success. All he could say, in conclusion, was that East Mid-Wales should be fully and fairly explored, which he felt assured would be productive of satisfactory results.

Capt. SAMPSON KITTO said he was the captain in the mines, and he was more than ever satisfied that they would continue to open out productive properties. He believed that Mid-Wales would soon be a dividend-paying mine, and that East Mid-Wales, when opened out to an equal extent, would be equally successful.—Mr. POWELL, as representing the landed interest in the neighbourhood of Llanidloes, assured those present that every facility would be afforded for the development of the numerous mineral properties which had so long remained undeveloped. While admiring the spirited manner in which the mines under Capt. Kitto's management were being developed, he thought there could be no doubt that each would be productive of satisfactory results.

The CHAIRMAN reminded the meeting that it was due to the instrumentality of the firm of Messrs. Ross and Co. that the capital necessary for the development of these mines had been obtained. He thought all would agree with him that this was another instance that his supporters had not misplaced their confidence. Of course no one could predict what the bowels of the earth would yield, but so long as the firm he had mentioned were guided in their selection of mineral properties by men of such practical eminence as those now present, and actuated by that characteristic energy and honesty of purpose which had marked their career for so many years, he (the Chairman) thought they might all rest perfectly satisfied that if success could be realised it would be under their efficient administration.

Mr. ROSS (of the firm of Messrs. G. R. Ross and Co., brokers, London) stated that, having several clients largely interested in the mines in Wales, he had at their request inspected the various properties in which they were interested. Of course the data he had thus collected could only be communicated to those upon whose behalf he had undertaken the tour of inspection; and without wishing to make any invidious comparisons, he was bound to state that the position and prospects of the Mid-Wales Mine was second to none that he had seen in the districts he had visited. He did not mean to say there were not several mines in some of those localities that were producing greater results, but that, taking into consideration the relative stages of development, he unhesitatingly averred there was not one mine in either of those districts that presented such unmistakable evidences of speedily proving a profitably productive mine. (Hear, hear.) In the Snailbeach district he had visited the Oven Pipe Mine, the property of Mr. Jones, of Pontesford. That mine he (Mr. Ross) found was selling between 70 and 80 tons of lead per month, by which a very handsome profit was being realised; but in addition to this, Mr. Jones possessed his own smelting-works, by which he was enabled to smelt the ore raised from his mine, and so secure the smelters' as well as the miners' profits. It was said that Mr. Jones was realising a profit of between 600*l.* and 700*l.* per month. Oven Pipe was one of the most interesting little mines he had seen during his tour. As to the Stiperstones Mine (which was in the same district), that was also selling about 70 tons or lead ore per month; but owing to the heavy water-charges, the working expenses were unduly large; the present month's sale, however, would be the commencement of increased sales, when the costs would be more than met by the returns. As to Central Snailbeach, he must confess that he had gone to that mine somewhat prejudiced, but he had been agreeably surprised to find, that mine somewhat prejudiced, but he had been agreeably surprised to find, from the character of the stuff coming from the ends, that there was reason to believe they were on the eve of discovering something of importance. He might add that he had been exceedingly delighted with the general character of the lode, being similar to that of some of the most productive lead lodes in Cornwall. The lode was nearly 6 ft. wide, and was worth for the width 2 tons of ore per fm. It was worthy of remark that, although the explorations in this mine had been extended to a depth of 164 yards, the deepest level was perfectly free from water, and that although the operations were now below the shale, yet that the water, so far from increasing, had actually diminished. The result of his investigation of this mine was, that the shareholders had no reason whatever to be dissatisfied with their property. As to the adjoining mine—Old Snailbeach—he must confess he had been very much surprised to find the average yield of the ore was so low, and that the owners depended for their profits upon the extent to which the operations were carried out—this was but another example of what could be done by a rigid adherence to economy. As to the Van Mine, which was in the Mid-Wales district, that was being worked upon an extensive scale; every detail was efficiently carried out, and he only hoped that the career of success they had commenced would be perpetuated for many years. As to the Dyliffe Mine, the property of Mr. John Bright, M.P., and others, he found the operations covered a vast extent of ground; at first sight he was by no means favourably impressed, but upon investigation he found that these extensive operations were rendered necessary on account of the massive character of the lode. He noticed upon the surface immense piles of low-produce copper ore, which at the present price was valueless; and he was sorry to find that the lode in the bottom was not looking quite so well. He apologised for having thus digressed from the special object of the present meeting, but he had referred to those several mines that he might be the better able to refer to the mine the initiation of which they had met this day to celebrate. He had listened with attentive interest to the various speakers, and it was a singular circumstance that in no one instance had an allusion been made to the extent of the East-Mid Wales Mine, comprising, as it did, one of the chief mountains of that magnificent ore-bearing range. Every one present had, no doubt, observed that the lode had been traced along the surface for more than a mile in length, and there could not be a divided opinion that a finer back could not possibly be seen in any young mine. All miners who had seen it that morning agreed that it could not fail upon development to prove highly remunerative. He did not wish to draw any invidious comparisons with regard to Mid-Wales in the present satisfactory position of that mine, but he could only say that its primary indications, previously to the rich part of the lode being discovered, were nothing nearly so encouraging or conclusive as those they had noticed at East Mid-Wales Mine. He (Mr. Ross) could not adequately express his satisfaction to find so many gentlemen had come from all parts of the country to satisfy themselves of the value of the property in which they had become interested. He had laid out for himself this plan of action, and, therefore, it afforded him peculiar gratification to find it had met recognition, and that it had received the commendation of his oldest and best supporters. (Hear, hear.) On behalf of himself and partners, he could only thank those present for their appreciation of a plan which he had set on foot with the view of affording shareholders every opportunity of obtaining at the mine itself all necessary information as to the merits of the enterprise. (Hear, hear.) He was also glad to see present some of the largest shareholders in Mid-Wales, and the satisfaction they had expressed as to the position and prospects of both Mid-Wales and East Mid-Wales could not fail to be accepted by those holding a smaller interest, as a guarantee that the undertakings in which they were embarked bade fair to prove great successes. He was not going to prophecy as to when dividends would be declared, but certainly they could not accuse him of being unduly sanguine when he expressed a confident belief that it certainly would be at no distant date. (Hear, hear.) He again thanked those present for their cordial co-operation upon the present occasion.

Mr. MAYSMOR (banker) was glad to have the opportunity of being present upon an occasion pregnant with so much interest. He added his testimony to the value of the mines in the district, stating that where failures had occurred it had been owing not to the want of ore, but from the absence of an economic means of carriage to and from the mines; and he feared many had come to grief from inadequate and inefficient development, and restricted means as regards capital. All he could say was that whatever facilities he could render either of the companies he should be glad to do.

Capt. NANCARROW (manager of the Stiperstones Mine) stated that the present was not the first time he had been to the East Mid-Wales Mine; and he had again no hesitation in stating that upon development it would prove to be a good and a great mine—all that was wanted being capital, perseverance, and economy. He had been 46 years a miner, during 20 of which he had had more or less charge of mines both in England and South America. Upon going into a mining district he first examined the strata, and then ascertained whether the lodes were masterly in their character, and also whether the lodes had been productive. Now, all these three leading features were found in this district. They had the Brynpostig, the Mid-Wales, the Van, and the Dyliffe Mines; and seeing the masterly character of the lode opened upon it at East Mid-Wales, there certainly was no reason whatever why the mine upon development should not successfully vie with any of the leading mines in the neighbourhood.

Rev. Mr. JONES, vicar of Llanidloes, said that being in the clerical profession he was not supposed to know anything about mines, but from the information he had been able to collect there seemed abundant reasons for believing that the properties now being developed would result in a satisfactory issue.

Dr. DAVIS (Llanidloes) said that although he was not a mining man he had had a good deal to do with those connected with mines, and he had no doubt that the mines now being worked would well repay those who had adventured their capital.

Capt. HANCOCK (late manager of Dyfngwm Mines) stated that after a careful inspection of the Brynpostig, the Mid-Wales, and the East Mid-Wales Mines, so satisfied was he of their mineral value that he at once secured the ground west of Brynpostig and Mid-Wales, and east of East Mid-Wales. That was the best evidence he could adduce as to his opinion of those mines.

Some remarks followed from Col. BOULDESON, Capt. KULBACK, Major BOYLE, Mr. CRUMP, Mr. NIGHTINGALE, Mr. LLEWELLYN, and others, expressive of their satisfaction at the result of their day's visit.

A cordial vote of thanks having been passed to Mr. Ross, the meeting separated.

GOVERNOR AND COMPANY OF COPPER MINERS IN ENGLAND.

The annual general court was held at the Terminus Hotel, Cannon-street, on Wednesday,

Mr. LEWIS HARROP HASLEWOOD (the Governor) in the chair.

Mr. C. FREWER (the secretary) read the notice convening the court, and the minutes of the last court were read and approved.

The report of the Court of Assistants (which appeared in last week's Journal) was taken as read.

The CHAIRMAN said the report contained all the information the Court of Assistants had to communicate, and, therefore, he had nothing to add, but he would be glad to reply to any questions that proprietors might wish to put. The first resolution he had to propose was that the report of the Court of Assistants be adopted, and entered on the minutes.

Sir MACDONALD STEPHENSON (deputy-governor) seconded the proposition, which was put and carried *nem. con.*—Mr. STAUNTON suggested the desirability of holding half-yearly meetings. He did not ask for the publication of half-yearly accounts, because that would be, if not impracticable, at least expensive, but merely an *ad interim* meeting, at which any information as to the progress of the works might be communicated.

Mr. POPE thought, as the London expenditure was so large, the number of the Court of Assistants might be reduced.

Mr. BRAITHWAITE drew attention to an item which appeared in the balance-sheet of 1866 against Port Talbot. It was then mentioned as an asset; what he wanted to know was whether that item was still on the books?—The CHAIRMAN replied in the affirmative, and stated that it was a good asset. Port Talbot was now in the hands of a receiver, put in by a large holder of bonds in the Port Talbot Company. Some profit was being realised, and it was likely to very materially increase.

Mr. BRAITHWAITE also enquired whether the quantity of mineral raised had increased or diminished during the last two or three years?—The CHAIRMAN said the expenses had materially decreased, as had also the raising of mineral.

Mr. STRUVE (the manager) added that the mining operations had been decreased because iron-making had been reduced.

A PROPRIETOR asked if the wages at the works had been reduced?—The CHAIRMAN replied in the affirmative, and stated that they had been the first to effect the reduction. In the course of the year the saving thus effected would amount to about 10,000*l.*

Mr. A. BEATTIE (one of the auditors) stated that he had carefully analysed the cost of the various products, and it was very satisfactory to find that everything, with the exception of copper, was now being produced at a less cost than at any period during his 16 years auditorship. As to the reduction of wages, there was no doubt that could not have been effected were it not for the many social advantages which their men possessed over those at most other works. The iron trade was now improving, and, therefore, it was not a very easy matter to reduce the wages. The satisfactory feature in connection with the future of this company was that they had effected a sensible reduction in the cost of production; but what had militated against the success of this company was the low price they had realised. Under these circumstances, it was surprising to him that the balance to the debit of profit and loss was so small; he thought there were more satisfactory prospects in the iron trade for the coming year. As to holding half-yearly meetings, they could not be of any possible advantage unless stock was taken, which was an enormous operation.

The CHAIRMAN said it would be impossible to communicate any information at a half-yearly meeting that could be of any advantage to the proprietors. For instance, they were now working upon iron orders which were taken some time since, and there had been an advance in the price of iron of 10*s.* per ton, the benefit of which they had not yet realised.

A PROPRIETOR suggested that Mr. Beattie should be elected a member of the Court of Assistants.

Sir Macdonald Stephenson was then unanimously re-elected a member of the Court of Assistants.

Sir MACDONALD STEPHENSON, having acknowledged the vote, stated that no gentleman would be more acceptable to the court than Mr. Beattie, and no man could render greater and more valuable service. As to the reduction of the number of assistants, the number was prescribed by Act of Parliament, and the minimum was provided. As to Port Talbot, the debt referred to was not for ordinary purposes, but contracted in improving the Port, and providing a place for the deposit of slag from the works. From that they had realised a considerable advantage, so that if the debt were all wiped off the company would not be a loser. As to the operations of the last year, he must confess his surprise that they had passed through such a period with so small a loss, which was certainly a feature more of congratulation than otherwise. He was sure there were no other works upon an equal scale that had come out so well.

Messrs. Alfred Fowler, John Harman, and William Needham were re-elected members of the Court of Assistants.

Mr. A. BEATTIE said it was quite out of his power to join the Court of Assistants, for he had no time to attend to anything beyond his present occupation.

Messrs. A. Beattie and Edgar P. Stringer were re-elected auditors.

Mr. CAWTHORNE then proposed that the best thanks of the proprietors be accorded to the Court of Assistants for the management of the company's affairs during the past year. It was true the operations had not resulted in a profit, but that had arisen from circumstances over which the Court could have no possible control. There could be no doubt they were more entitled to their remuneration during depressed periods than when everything was jubilant, for it was at such times their anxieties were increased. Therefore, it was with much pleasure he proposed that the best thanks of the proprietors be given to the Governor and the Court of Assistants for their continued attention to the interests of the company.—Mr. BRAITHWAITE seconded the proposition, which was put and carried unanimously.

Mr. A. BEATTIE proposed that the best thanks of the proprietors should be offered to Mr. Struvé, for the efficient mode in which he conducted the affairs of the company.—Mr. STRINGER seconded the proposition.

The CHAIRMAN said there was no motion which he had greater pleasure in offering to the meeting.—It was then put and carried unanimously.

Mr. STRUVE said he was much obliged to the proprietors for their renewed mark of confidence, and the more especially when he remembered that no dividend was paid. Great efforts had been made to reduce the cost of making iron, and the result had been that the cost was very considerably reduced, but whether there would be a dividend next year it was impossible for him to say. The iron trade was still in a very depressed state, and he did not think any ironworks were making profits at the present time. Most of them were sustained by what was called the steam coal trade. He believed that was the only thing which kept them alive.—The court then separated.

GREAT NORTH DOWNS MINING COMPANY.

A general meeting of shareholders was held at the company's offices, Austinfriars, on Wednesday,—Mr. J. A. M. COPE in the chair.

Mr. KING (the secretary) having read the notice convening the meeting, the minutes of the last were confirmed. The agent's report was read, as follows:—

April 7.—In handing you a report on the principal underground operations since your last general meeting, we beg to state the sinking of Sleggan's shaft has been urged on by 12 men, and the sinking of Vivian's, Butler's, and King's shafts have been forced on without delay. We have not been able to make the progress in the sinking of Sleggan's that we had hoped to do; this, in a great measure, has been owing to the lode having taken a direction nearer the perpendicular below the 74 fm. level, and as the shaft has been sunk diagonally, we were obliged to continue it in the same direction through very hard capels and quartz; we are now fully 9 fms. below the 74, but, sinking on the south wall of the lode, we cannot speak of its size or value until we have cut through it at a deeper point. There is, however, apparently a very large lode standing to the north side of shaft below the 74, and we purpose sinking some 2 or 3 fms. deeper before cross-cutting, as already mentioned. King's shaft near the eastern boundary is sunk 10½ fms. below the 74; the lode in the bottom of this shaft has greatly improved The now worth 15*l.* per fm.; we have extended west from the deepest point 3½ fms.; the lode in the end is worth 15*l.* per fm., and ground easy for working. We consider this a very important feature in the mine, it being deeper than Sleggan's, and we think it a new shoot of ore dipping west towards that shaft. We have resumed the sinking of Butler's below the 64; the lode in the bottom has a very kindly appearance, and is worth 10*l.* per fm. for length of shaft, 9 ft. At Vivian's engine-shaft, in the western part of the mine, we have had excellent stones of ore in sinking on the south part of the lode; the ground also is getting easier. At present the men are engaged making room for bearers and cistern, preparatory to fixing pitwork and rods. As soon as possible we intend to urge on the sinking of the shaft below the 76. The 74, west of Sleggan's, is extended over 70 fms. the lode in the extreme end is worth 15*l.* per fm.; we fully expect to have a good improvement here, as there is a good run of ore ground in the level over this end. A communication has been made at the 54, between Butler's and Sleggan's shafts, which has given good ventilation. A winze has been sunk below the 59, west of Sleggan's and a drivage set off from the bottom of the same, to meet the 64 east of Butler's; there is some 5 fms. of ground between, which will probably take three weeks to remove. The lode in the end west of winze is worth 10*l.* per fm., and the end east from Butler's is of the same value. The 64 fathom level, west of Butler's, yields excellent stones of ore; we have over 20 fathoms of backs, in a westerly direction, so that if we have an improvement in driving west, we have a good piece of ground above the 64 fathom level to stope away. We think there is a portion of the main lode standing south of our drivage in the 64, east of Butler's, and as we have a congenial looking cross-course and easy for driving, on some 20 fms. east of Butler's, we intend as soon as a communication is made with the winze below the 59 to put out a cross-cut to prove it, and also to intersect some of our south lodes, which we consider a first rate speculation. Although we have been sinking four shafts and operating on the lode in different places from Vivian's to King's, a distance of more than 400 fms., yet nothing has been neglected, but good tramways have been laid down underground, and the machinery throughout kept in the most effective order. A good roomy bob-plat has been cut at Sleggan's for underground balance-bob, which we hope to attach to the main rods by the end of the week; this has been done without hindering the sinking at Sleggan's; we have also built a good dry and changing house for the miners, put in good ladder-roads, independent of the engine-shaft, and other necessary work. We are very sorry that better progress cannot be made at present in the sinking of Sleggan's shaft, but looking at the recent improvement that has taken place in King's shaft, and which appears to be dipping west under Sleggan's, and the long distance driven west of Sleggan's through

good productive ground in the 74, and a capital course of ore standing intact in the bottom of this level, and although the shaft is but little over 9 fms. deeper than the 74, yet it has drained the level quite dry, for the whole distance of 70 fms., this we think goes to prove that the lode is of the same porous, productive character in depth, and that as soon as we can get the shaft down and another level driven, we shall open up a long run of profitably productive ground. We shall sample next week 470 tons of copper ore.—W. RICH, C. BAWDEN.

The statement of accounts showed a profit on the four months' working of 1100*l.* 9s. 5d., and a credit balance of 2233*l.* 3s. 11d.

The CHAIRMAN, in moving the adoption of the report and accounts, said the shareholders, having heard the report and statement of accounts read, would congratulate themselves that the balance was on the right side of the book. At the last meeting they all fully anticipated that Sleggan's shaft would have now reached the 86 fm. level, but these anticipations had not been realised, the ground having proved very hard, which would account for the delay. They were, however, keeping up the returns, the ore ground in the 74 being upwards of 80 fms. long, and there being a run of ground worked between King's and Butler's shaft of upwards of 400 fms. He (the Chairman) was glad to see Mr. Arnall present, who lived in the neighbourhood of the mine, and would give them every particular respecting their present prospects. With regard to the balance in their favour, the committee advised that it be carried forward until they were down to the next level at Sleggan's. It might be two or three months before this point was reached, but it was satisfactory to know that the deeper they went the richer the ore was in quality, which was proved by the upward stopes.

Mr. ARNALL did not think that a dividend ought to be declared at the present meeting. The hardness of the ground had retarded their progress during the past four months, and the managers had been unable to obtain any nitro-glycerine, the railway companies having refused to carry it. As the ground was wet, nitro-glycerine had proved the cheapest and most effective blasting agent, and if they had been able to obtain any quantity there would have been a greater depth sunk.

The SECRETARY, in reply to a question, stated that there were 12 men employed in sinking Sleggan's shaft, the present rate of progress being 5 to 6 feet sunk per month. It was hoped that when the next level was cut they would be able to sink more in the country—in fact, the character of the ground might change in a foot sinking. There had been a great deal of dead work done, and all well done, and they were now working on upwards of 400 fms. of ground, while they had 30 men engaged in sinking shafts, and he (Mr. King) thought that there was no other mine in Cornwall doing so. The ground in King's shaft was soft for sinking.——The accounts were then received and passed.

On the motion to re-elect the committee, the Chairman drew attention to the water charge for working the engine on Hallenbeagle sett, the adventurers having to the present time borne half the expense. It would be remembered that the whole of the Hallenbeagle machinery had been purchased in one lot by the Messrs. Harvey, and it was now under consideration to form a company, to be called the New Hallenbeagle Mining Company, who it was proposed should erect a new engine, and thus keep the old engine where it now stands. He (the Chairman) was happy to say that they had secured the co-operation of Mr. George Noakes, and if the preliminary matters were satisfactorily arranged a copy of the prospectus would in a few days be forwarded to each shareholder.

The committee were re-elected, and a vote of thanks to the Chairman terminated the proceedings.

LUSITANIAN MINING COMPANY.

The annual general meeting of shareholders was held at the company's offices, Queen-street-place, on Thursday,

Mr. HENRY REEVE in the chair.

Mr. W. G. WILLIAMS (the secretary) read the notice convening the meeting, and the reports of the directors and managers having been previously circulated among the shareholders were taken as read.

The CHAIRMAN observed that the prospects of the mine were more favourable than for some years past, which was due partly to improvements in the mine, and partly to obtaining a better price for their produce. The importance of continuing the sinking of the main shaft had been referred to at previous meetings, and a depth of 120 fathoms had now been attained, from which point they were working east and west. The vein was about as productive as it had been for the last two or three years, and although they had not lately been able to declare dividends, the property promised to be permanently remunerative. Palhal Mine had produced at the rate of 1100 to 1200 tons per annum, but last year the amount received for the ore had only been about 12,000*l.* The utmost difference in the value of copper ore had been 2*l.* 14s. per ton, the lowest price realised being 10*l.* 18s. 10d. That they were improving, however, was evident from the fact that the profit in the previous year had been only 59*l.*, whilst this year it had increased to 427*l.*, and they trust that with an improved market they will be able to resume dividends. As to Carvalhal, they were encouraged by Capt. Chegwin to hope that it would be productive, and he was glad to say that Capt. Chegwin's anticipations had been more than realised. At the present moment the return was 15 tons for the month, and for the last six months there had been no loss. As to the Figueiredo, they were bound to expend a certain amount (1200*l.*) upon it, according to their agreement with Mr. Pinto Basto. They had not met with a lode which justified them in making further expenditure upon it, so the mine had been abandoned. The amount had been paid out of the current proceeds. The Portuguese Government had passed a law requiring all companies constituted in foreign countries to be registered in Portugal, which will give them all the rights and privileges of Portuguese. The attention of the directors had been directed to the absolute necessity for conducting the works economically, and in connection with that subject they had reduced their own fees from 250*l* to 200*l.* for the present year. They hoped to be able to dispense permanently, and for the present certainly, with the remaining 5s. call, authorised last year. He concluded by moving the reception and adoption of the reports and accounts, and the resolution was carried unanimously.

Messrs. Henry Reeve and J. H. Schmidt were re-elected directors, and Mr. C. Roberts auditor. The proceedings terminated with the usual complimentary vote.

WICKLOW COPPER MINE COMPANY.

The half-yearly ordinary meeting of shareholders will be held in Dublin this day (Saturday), when the directors' report and statement of accounts will be submitted. The profit and loss account for the half-year ended March 1 showed—

CR.—Pyrites, ore, &c., sold	£16,302	8	6		
Rents, transfer fees, &c.	107	6	4	= £16,409	14 10
DR.—Mine cost and stores	£ 9,159	14	6		
Management, taxes, & contingencies.	1,633	15	0	= 10,793	9 6
Leaving balance, profit				£ 5,616	5 4

The accounts are audited by Messrs Callwell and Worthington, who report upon their accuracy.

The directors in their report state that the slackness in the alkali trade has continued, no lasting improvement having been established up to the present time. The American war has mainly attributed to this state of affairs, and the internal uncertainty still impending has checked the exportations from Great Britain. They hope, however, that the transatlantic trade will soon resume its wonted activity. The reserve fund accumulated to meet the violent fluctuations apparently inseparable from the alkali trade has enabled the directors to provide against every contingency, and the company was never at any previous crisis in a sounder monetary position. The mining operations have laid open large quantities of ore now held in reserve and ready to be operated upon when trade revives. The large importations of foreign pyrites consequent upon the remunerative prices of 1866 and 1867 have given rise to apprehensions, but the directors are of opinion that the absence of demand is caused by the general stagnation of trade, and is not altogether attributable to foreign competition. Having regard to the advantage of encouraging by every legitimate means the manufacture of chemicals from pyrites in Ireland, the Wicklow Copper Mine Company demised land at Arklow for the erection of works, and to deliver within a limited period a large quantity of smalls, at a price sufficiently encouraging to the project, and at the same time remunerative to the Wicklow Copper Mine Company, the directors of which are in return empowered to demand, if advisable, amalgamation on equitable terms within five years from February 8, 1868. In pursuance of this agreement, the Arklow Chemical Works (Limited) has been duly formed, and the necessary capital subscribed. Similar works are projected by other parties near the town of Wicklow and in Dublin, and the board think that such enterprise should be encouraged. With regard to the 5616*l.* 5s. 4d. profit on the half-year, the directors recommend a dividend at the rate of 24 per cent. per annum=5100*l.* (6s. per share), free of income tax, and that the surplus (516*l.* 5s. 4d.) be added to the reserve fund.

Mr. Barnes reports that their raisings for the past half-year have been necessarily reduced to a moderate extent, owing to the depressed condition of the ore market and consequent dulness of sale, but all important operations and tutwork necessary for keeping the mine in the most efficient state have been steadily carried on. After referring to the various operations in the north and south mines, he continues, that considerable improvements have been made in the dressing-floors, and all the appliances for sending the ore to market in as good a state as possible, and their apparatus for discharging the ore from the principal shaft have undergone some alterations, which will all lead to further economy of labour in these departments. The ores raised were—Pyrites, 17,000 tons; XX pyrites, 500 tons; iron ore, 2000 tons; precipitate, 6 tons; riddlings, 500 tons; smalls, 500 tons=20,506 tons. The tutwork consisted of—Various drivings, 92 fms. 5 ft. 6 in.; sinkings, 22 fms. 2 ft. 6 in.; stopings, 13 fms. 3 ft.; clearing levels, 66 fms.=194 fms. 5 ft. The mine, with the shafts, levels, inclines, and tramways, is in every respect in efficient order, and the working parts of the lode at the different levels in their usual state of production, and it only remains to add that on the revival of a good demand for the ore they will be ready to supply a large trade.

At the Manchester Geological Society, Mr. Plant called the attention of members to a candle which was found in 1863 in a Flintshire coal mine when the mine was drained. It had been under water for eighty years. The tallow has been turned into a hard soap (*adipocere*), and is coated with oxide of iron. The wick lights, and will consume readily.

REMOVING CHOKEDAMP FROM MINE SHAFTS.—In sinking mine shafts considerable delay is frequently occasioned through the difficulty of getting rid of the chokedamp, or gunpowder smoke; and as a remedy for this inconvenience, it is proposed by a correspondent of the *Scientific American* to make a hoop of any flexible material of sufficient weight nearly the size of the excavation. With a coarse blanket, or any other strong cloth, make a bag 5 or 6 feet long, sew the hoop in the open end, so as to keep the bag distended. Tie a rope across the hoop, and attach to the centre of it a long rope, which will reach to the bottom of the well. Hold the bag so that the distended, or open end will descend first; let it drop, and it immediately becomes inflated with air, which is carried to the bottom, and displaces the impure air. A few repetitions of the fall of the bag render the air at the bottom entirely pure.

SHAFT ACCIDENTS, AND THEIR PREVENTION.

For a very long period the prevention of accidents in mine shafts has received the attention of inventors, and in the volume of "Abridgements of Specifications relating to Raising, Lowering, and Weighing,"* just issued by Her Majesty's Commissioners of Patents, no less than 61 patents are referred to as having been applied for previous to 1866. From an examination of the inventions of this character it will be found that in many instances arrangements for preventing the falling of the cage, and for preventing over-winding, are embraced in the same invention, whilst the similarity of many of the inventions noticed to those which preceded them will leave no doubt upon the mind of the reader that more than one inventor must have had cause to regret the non-existence of such a ready means of ascertaining the result of the earlier labours of others in the same field as that offered by the book now under consideration.

The first who appears to have patented any improved winding apparatus was Mr. Richard Banks, who, in October, 1791, proposed to save expense in sinking shafts, and to lessen the risk of loss of coal, by employing a frame over the mouth of the shaft, with carrier pulleys, over which the ropes pass, are mounted in a pulley-frame, which is capable of moving in the main frame, each pulley having itself a small frame, which supports it, and which is sustained by pivots in the principal pulley-frame. The ropes are crossed in passing to the barrel, and thus, whilst the forces are equal, the pulleys are kept in the centre of the shaft, but are drawn to the side when they become unequal. The earliest attempt to prevent accidents from the rapid descent of heavy bodies was that of Mr. John Hardcastle, dated May, 1812; his improvement, which may be regarded as the prototype of Weston's differential pulley, consisted in causing the rope or chain to wind upon two cylinders of different diameters, or turning at different velocities, but contrary ways—winding on one cylinder whilst it unwinds on the other, so that the weight cannot run down of itself, and thus the utmost safety is obtained.

The first attempt to provide against loss of life in mine shafts, arising from the breakage of the winding-rope, is found in the patent of John Peter Booth, who claims that by his invention any ill consequences from the accidental breaking of the suspension rope will be prevented. He proposed that a bar of iron should be fixed along each side of the shaft of the mine, one edge of each of these being furnished with ratchet teeth, and the cages were each furnished with a catch-lever, one end of which is capable of passing between the teeth of one of the ratchets, and so preventing the car from descending if desired to do so. The tension of the rope keeps the levers out of the ratchets, but, in case of breakage, the catch-lever takes into the ratchet and prevents the fall of the cage. In order to render the action of the catch-lever more certain, a small auxiliary rope is connected to it, and continued by the side of the suspension rope to the drawing drum, the small rope causing the immediate action of the catch-lever on the ratchet. A jointed frame is arranged over the cage so as to receive and support any portion of the rope which, in case of accident, may fall down the shaft.

With regard to the absolute prevention of over-winding, irrespective of breakage of the rope, the first invention referred to is that of Mr. Andrew Barclay, which received provisional protection only dated September, 1853. The specification of this invention, which has, of course, been public property for some 14 years, would have described almost precisely the arrangement put forward as new by Mr. W. Fairley, only a few weeks since. Mr. Barclay states that his invention relates to the so arranging and managing the winding-engines that all chance of over-winding and injury to the mining mechanism may be avoided. He adapted the ordinary and well-known link-motion to the engine, so that the attendant has always perfect command. "And to add still further to the safe working of the system it may be contrived so that a self-acting movement may come into play at the precise moment required for stopping or reversing the engine in case the engineman should be careless, or absent, at the proper instant." For this purpose he so connected a tumbler with the engine, or winding mechanism, that it should be slowly wound-up to its falling centre at the time that the motion of the engine was to be changed. This tumbler, falling over, acts through suitable connections upon the reversing or stopping link, and effects the intended movement. He remarks that various means may be adopted for securing this self-acting effect, disengaging pins, or stops, being so set as to actuate the link movement at the proper time.

Amongst the lists of inventors who have turned their attention to this subject will be found the names of Smith, Baines, Owen, Aytoun' Westhead, Calow, Libotte, and many others, whose inventions are already familiar to the readers of the Journal; and there is also the complete specification of the unpatented invention of Mr. Theodore Lemielle, whose peculiar system of balancing pit ropes is well worthy of consideration, although nothing has yet been done towards introducing it in this country; it will be referred to in a future article. Still further on the names of Farrimond, Hampshire, Goodman, Broadbent, and others likewise well known, are also met with.

The general interest in the abridgements of the specifications relating to this class of invention may be judged of from the mere mention of the circumstance that in the classification of the inventions, the arrangement of titles includes such as Balancing the Ropes of Mines, Brakes, Capstans, Apparatus for Climbing, Cranes, Excavating Machines, Pneumatic Apparatus for Raising and Lowering, General Arrangements for Raising and Lowering in Mines, Raising Sunken Vessels, Raising Water, Registering the Weight of Articles Weighed, Travelling Cranes, Weighing Machines, Windlasses, &c. And these describe but a small proportion of the purposes to which the inventions are applicable, so that whatever branch of industry the reader may be connected with he will certainly find plenty to interest him.

* London: Office of Commissioners of Patents, Southampton-buildings.

METALLURGY OF IRON.

A very useful little volume, by Mr. H. BAUERMAN, F.G.S., Associate of the Royal School of Mines, has just been issued by Messrs. Virtue and Co., of Ivey-lane, forming an admirable companion to the metallurgical volumes of Mr. R. H. Lamborn, published by the same firm. The object of the author has been to supply in a condensed and practical form the information otherwise obtainable only by the laborious study of large and expensive works and scientific periodicals; he has sought to furnish in a single volume all the information that practical workers of iron, students, and owners of iron mines require, and has well attained his object. After an introductory and historical sketch of iron smelting and the products therefrom from the time of Moses to A.D. 1848, Mr. Bauerman gives an outline of the chemistry of iron, and a chapter on the composition and distribution of iron ores; the assay and analysis of iron ores being next treated of. The reader is thus well prepared for the succeeding chapters, which relate to the preparation of the ores for smelting and their conversion into metal. Referring to ironstone breakers, he remarks that in order to attain the greatest regularity in working blast-furnaces it is advisable that all charges of ore and fluxes should be reduced to fragments of nearly uniform dimensions, and with regard to their reduction to this uniform size he mentions the various means employed, and as a specimen of the manner in which he deals with his description of Blake's machine may be referred to. He states that Blake's rock-breaker resembles an ordinary pair of nut-crackers, supposing one jaw to be fixed to a vertical framing, while the opposite one receives a reciprocating motion about its hinge. This is effected by means of a powerful combination of levers, actuated from a rotating shaft. The faces of the jaws are corrugated into shallow V-shaped grooves, placed in parallel vertical lines. At every revolution of the crank the movable jaw advances about ⅜ in. toward the fixed jaw, and returns. During the latter part of the stroke the stone grasped between the two jaws falls into the space provided by the withdrawal of the movable one, and is subjected to an intense grinding pressure at the next bite, and so on until it is sufficiently small to pass out at the bottom.

At the Kirkless Hall Ironworks, near Wigan, one of these machines, of 20 in. breadth of face, and capable of taking in stones not exceeding 7 inches in thickness, making from 200 to 250 revolutions per minute, breaks up red hematite ores and limestone for the furnaces at the rate of between 10 and 12 tons per hour. The size of the fragments delivered is about 1½ in. cube. A larger machine, of the same construction, with a top aperture of 20 in. broad and 10 in. wide, used entirely for crushing limestone, requires 15-horse power to drive it.

The whole of Mr. Bauerman's descriptions are given in an equally popular and non-technical style. The succeeding chapters are devoted to the treatment of the roasting and calcination of iron ores; the fluxes used in iron-smelting, the blast-furnace, and its accessories; the capacity and production of blast-furnaces; the consumption of fuel and distribution of heat in the blast-furnace; varieties and composition of pig-iron; methods of making wrought-iron directly from the ore; refining; production of wrought-iron in open fires; the puddling process; forge and mill machinery; re-heating and welding; methods of producing steel; and the analysis of cast-iron, wrought-iron, and steel.

The thoroughly popular style of the book will insure its reception as one of equal value to those connected with the manufacture of iron and the general readers; whilst the illustrations (which have mostly been reduced from large-scale drawings, published by the Technical Institute of Berlin, for the use of smelting-works) form an important addition, which will be largely appreciated.

COLLIERY WORKINGS—MECHANICAL VENTILATION.

Mr. ROBERT HUNT, F.R.S., in his paper on the Ventilation of Coal Mines in the "Journal of Science," says that the machines adopted for the ventilation of mines, although varying considerably in structural details, may all be referred to one or other of two great classes—1. Those exhausting the air by direct expansion and compression in a cylinder or chest; and, 2. Those producing a vacuum by centrifugal action. The latter includes the various kinds of fans, while the former is represented by the piston and cylinder machines.

The oldest machine of the first class is that which, under the name of the Harz air-pump in Germany, or duck machine in Cornwall, has for centuries past been almost the only artifical ventilation employed in metal-mining. It consists of a square wooden box, open at the bottom, which is moved up and down by a reciprocating rod, in a cistern partly filled with water; a pipe communicating with the working of the mine rises in the centre of the cistern, a little above the level of the water, and is stopped by a valve opening outwards. As the box rises, a partial vacuum is formed within it, into which the foul air from below rises as soon as the difference of pressure is sufficient to overcome the small resistance offered by the weight of the valve. At the return stroke, the aspired air is compressed and drawn out, either through a second pipe communicating with the external air, or, what is more generally the case, through discharging-valves fixed on the top of the box. The use of the duck-machine is generally confined to ventilating the end of a single gallery, and for such purposes it is well adapted, being of a simple and inexpensive construction. The power necessary to drive it is usually obtained by attaching it to the main rod of the pumping-engine.

Machines upon this principle have been constructed for colliery ventilation, of very large dimensions, one of the most important exmaples being that erected by M. Davaux at Marihayes, near Seramy, in Belgium. It has two wrought-iron cylinders or bells, 12 ft. in diameter, and 8½ ft. high, which are put in alternating motion by a horizontal steam-engine, one rising as the other descends. The cistern is annular, of about 10 in. greater diameter than the bell. The interior space or air-chamber is closed at the top, the air-way being formed by 16 large balanced valves, opening outwards, a corresponding series being fixed in the roof of the bell.

A modification of this machine, called by the inventor and patentee, Mr. W. P. Struvé, an "airometer," has been in use for some years past in South Wales; the bells are, however, without valves, are driven by a rotary motion of a reciprocating engine. The intake and discharge valves are in connection with outer cylinders of masonry, one set being placed below and the other above the bells. The whole arrangement is, in fact, an imperfect form of double-acting blast cylinder, having a water-joint instead of tight packing on the piston; but the valves being placed vertically instead of horizontally, allows them to be made much tighter, thus giving an advantage over the more perfectly constructed Belgian machine.

An airometer at Westminster Colliery, Denbighshire, with a single bell of 17 ft. in diameter and 6½ ft. stroke, making eight doubles trokes, was found to draw 23,608 cubic feet per minute, the average pressure being about 1·41 in. of water.

The single-acting blowing cylinder, with a tightly fitting to the piston, similar to that formerly employed in forges, was at one time used to a considerable extent in France and Belgium, but does not appear to have been successful. More recently, however, this form has been revived, with the important modification of placing the cylinders, or rather air-chests—a box of square section being usually employed—horizontally instead of vertically, so that the valves may be made of large sectional area without any counterbalance; the pressure against the sat when closed being very much less than is the case in the vertical cylinder. Prominent among this class is that known as Nixon's machine, which has two single-acting boxes and pistons, each 20 ft. square, and making a stroke of 30 ft. It is of comparatively recent introduction, and is mostly used in South Wales. The essential conditions for the successful construction of a machine of this class are great lightness in the working parts, and the use of guide rollers to keep the weight of the piston from wearing out the packing unequally.

Fabry's pneumatic wheel and Lemielle's ventilator are examples of machines with cylinders and rotating pistons. The former consist of three horizontal fans, each with three blades, suspended in a pit bounded by walls, forming segments of circles. The air is scooped up by the advancing blades in passing the portion of the pit, and is prevented from returning through the unenclosed portion, by a system of interlocking plates at right angles to the main air-way on the opposite sides of the shaft. Although a comparatively simple contrivance, it is difficult to express its mode of action clearly without illustrative drawings. The amount of air discharged per revolution is comparatively small, with reference to the size of the cylinder described by the points of the blades; but, as it is driven continuously, a steady current can be kept up by working it a moderate rate of speed.

Lemielle's machine may be best described as a common feathering paddle-wheel, with only two or three float-boards, which is placed eccentrically, and made to revolve in a circumscribing cylinder, provided with intake and discharging passages nearly opposite to each other, the axis of the wheel being placed vertically instead of horizontally. The blades corresponding to the float-boards in the paddle-wheel are kept, by their eccentric rods, in close contact with the wall of the cylinder as the axis revolves, from the moment they pass the intake until they reach the discharging port, where the volume of air included between two following blades passes out into the atmosphere.

The usual dimensions of these machines are as follow:—Diameter of the drum, about 10 ft.; of the outer cylinder, 13 ft.; length of blades, 7 ft.; when making from 20 to 30 revolutions per minute, the effective difference of pressure produced is from ½ to 1½ in. of water.

In the second, or centrifugal, class of ventilators, fans of all kinds have been adopted at different times, both in this country and abroad. Formerly, those with curved blades, arranged so as to discharge the air inspirated from the entire circumference simultaneously, were used in the North of France; but the small effect given by them, when compared with the power expended, has led to their abandonment, and at present the simple forms with straight blades and slightly eccentric drums, similar to the older forms of foundry fans, though, of course, of much greater dimensions, are mostly in vogue. The following are among the more important examples:—

Nasmyth's fan, at Abercarne, has eight wrought-iron radial arms, carrying thin sheet-iron blades 3½ ft. wide and 3 ft. long, the effective diameter is 13½ ft., the drum, or casing, is open all round, and has two passages in the centre for the admission of the air drawn from the mine. It is driven by a single high-pressure engine, of 12 in. diameter of piston and 12 in. length of stroke, and when making from 60 to 90 revolutions per minute, aspirates from 45,000 to 56,000 cubic feet of air per minute, under a pressure of from 0·5 to 0·9 in. of water.

In Guibal's fan, which is extensively used in the North of France, and has also been introduced in the northern coal field of England, at Elswick and Pelton collieries, the outlet of the drum is provided with a shifting lip, in order that the area of the aperture through which the discharge takes place may be increased or diminished according to the speed of the arms. Another improvement consists in the use of a tapering chimney with an increasing section, in order to diminish gradually the velocity of the air leaving the fan before it reaches the external atmosphere, whereby a considerably increased pressure is made available, which, under ordinary circumstances, is lost when the air is thrown out at the circumference at an unnecessarily high speed. The construction of the fan offers no special peculiarities. Six arms are usually employed; but for the largest size it is proposed to increase the number to eight; the diameter varies from 22 to 30 ft., and the breadth of the arms from 7 to 13 ft. The amount of air drawn per minute is about 105,000 cubic feet, at a pressure varying from 1½ to 3½ in. of water.

Such are the means which have been adopted to urge currents of air, with rapidity sufficient to sweep from all the passages of the mines any accumulations of fire-damp. Yet, notwithstanding all the attention which has been given to this matter, we are constantly hearing of the most disastrous explosions. Nearly all of these may, however, be referred to carelessness—sometimes so gross as to amount to wilfulness—on the part of the colliers. Naked lights may be forbidden, safety-lamps may be locked, and all possible care taken to secure the proper amount of ventilation. After all, a man or a boy leaves a door open, and thus deranges the current of air. Men, though forbidden, will smoke; and the fact of finding lucifer-matches in the pockets of men who have been killed, tells us how reckless a man the collier is.

Prof. Phillips, in his "Report on Colliery Explosions," has the following remarks:—

"Abundant currents of air may be so misdirected as to yield bad ventilation; the safety-lamp may be so unwisely handled as to endanger the lives it should protect; the best regulations may, if not strictly carried out, become sources of mischief. The general remedies for these errors, or crimes, are instruction and responsibility; increased knowledge, and stronger motives to use it rightly—knowledge is nowhere more powerful, obedience nowhere more necessary, than in a coal mine."

Until the young miners are instructed in the necessity of observing, with all strictness, the rules which superior knowledge has proved to be essential to their safety, we cannot hope to prevent those calamities, which we so much bewail.

A larger number of miners perish from the effects of the "after-damp," or "choke-damp"—carbonic acid—than from the actual explosion of fire-damp. When the mixture of carburetted hydrogen and air is exploded, the carbon combines with oxygen to form carbonic acid, and the levels become filled with this deadly vapour. Carbonic acid kills by asphyxia; the action of the heart ceasing with the inhalation of irrespirable gases. Now, could those who were rendered insensible by the after-damp be speedily removed to pure air, they might be, by a little careful attention, restored to animation. It, therefore, becomes of the first importance to have at hand the means which would enable men to penetrate the dangerous gases and rescue their comrades. The best simple method is to place in a coarse bag a mixture of powdered Glauber salts—the sulphate of soda—and lime. This tied over the nose and mouth, effectually absorbs the carbonic acid, and prevents its exercising any injurious effect on respiration.

THE COPPER TRADE.—Messrs. Vivian, Younger, and Bond (April 9) write—The firmness evidenced last week in this metal has continued, and a further advance has been established. The following business in West Coast produce has been done:—About 600 tons of bars at 74*l.* to 78*l.*, the latter being the last price paid for 200 tons Liverpool, spot. Of Urmenita ingots 150 tons were done at 78*l.*, and later 75 tons at 78*l.* 10s. No fresh business is reported in ores or regulus, but there appear to be buyers at 15s. 6d., without any sellers, and the quantity of this description of produce is very limited. About 400 tons of Wallaroo cake have sold at 81*l.* 10s., and 82*l.* cash, whilst Burra has commanded 83*l.* Of English several hundred tons of best selected have been sold at 82*l.*, at which price more would have been taken, but sellers became shy. Rumours of light charters from Chili prevail, but details are not yet hand. The market closes very firm.

SALES OF COPPER ORES.

COPPER ORES SOLD AT THE CORNWALL TICKETINGS FOR THE QUARTER ENDING MARCH, 1868:—

Mines.	Tons.	Amount.
Devon Great Consols	5405	£24,327 12 6
Clifford Amalgamated	3133	13,626 3 0
South Caradon	1704	12,686 6 6
West Wheal Seton	1717	8,657 3 0
Marke Valley	1328	5,503 19 6
Great North Downs	460	3,385 19 6
Prince of Wales	430	3,296 4 0
Prosper United	1334	3,236 3 0
Wheal Seton	738	2,810 17 6
South Frances	481	2,754 16 0
North Tre-kerby	494	2,447 1 0
East Caradon	545	2,068 9 0
Wheal Rose	390	2,005 3 6
West Basset	421	1,976 19 0
Wheal Basset	349	1,882 11 0
Phœnix Mines	467	1,853 5 0
Glasgow Caradon	415	1,827 3 0
East Rosewarne	363	1,725 8 0
Wheal Crelake	454	1,702 8 6
Craddock Moor	275	1,679 11 6
East Carn Brea	526	1,627 7 0
Wheal Friendship	214	1,586 0 6
South Crofty	567	1,486 3 0
West Tolgus	337	1,425 5 0
East Pool	438	1,274 1 6
Carn Brea	280	1,257 3 6
Botallack	113	1,255 19 6
Wheal Margery	396	1,166 4 0
Bedford United	337	1,144 0 0
Brookwood	267	1,091 7 0
Gunnislake (Clitters)	184	1,074 5 6
Levant	220	1,050 7 0
Par Consols	258	1,011 0 6
West Caradon	200	988 11 0
Okel Tor	300	971 6 0
Hingston Down	340	961 18 0
Wheal Emma	223	917 17 6
Devon and Cornwall	220	889 16 0
West Damsel	238	885 8 6
North Downs	124	818 6 0
Gawton	287	781 16 6
Great South Tolgus	170	761 11 0
West Maria and Fortescue	415	752 8 0
Bampfylde	56	653 17 0
Copper Hill	183	645 9 6
East Wheal Russell	200	632 16 0
Poldice Mines	145	561 17 6
Feock Regulus	67	520 18 6
North Grambler	89	468 14 0
South Condurrow	56	415 16 0
Carn Camborne	161	406 11 0
Wheal Crebor	102	393 3 0
Crenver and Abraham	103	351 10 0
Tincroft	60	336 0 0
Rosewarne United	73	289 4 0
Wheal Russell	42	286 13 0
Emily Henrietta	56	275 0 0
North Roskear	61	267 12 6
Wheal Buller	47	259 12 6
Falmouth and Sperries	30	231 0 0
East Basset	30	219 10 0
East Grenville	40	194 17 6
Fursdon	47	191 3 6
Gonamena	39	180 11 6
Nangiles	50	153 15 0
Belstone	21	142 15 6
Dolcoath	32	132 0 0
West Briton	35	128 14 0
North Crofty	27	124 4 0
Caradon Consols	30	119 5 0
Camborne Vean	36	118 8 0
West Great St. George	38	100 4 6
Pendarves United	19	93 11 6
Champion's Ore	15	88 17 6
South Dolcoath	20	82 10 0
Tywarnhaile	25	82 8 6
Rosewarne Consols	20	77 10 0
Sortridge Consols	22	77 0 0
West Tremayne	18	70 13 0
Cocking's Ore	19	56 10 6
Buglehole's Ore	14	54 19 0
Collacombe	19	48 3 6
Wheal Curtis	23	47 1 0
South Basset	10	35 15 0
St. Ives Wheal Allen	2	35 10 0
Mellanear	20	30 6 6
Old Gunnislake	4	29 2 0
Huthnance's Ore	9	24 10 6
Tolcarne	7	20 16 6
Old Pembroke	2	2 15 0

COMPANIES BY WHOM THE ORES WERE PURCHASED:—

Vivian and Sons	6341	£21,924 11 4
Freeman and Co.	1569	7,364 6 11
P. Grenfell and Sons	2938	15,960 14 0
Sims, Willyams, and Co.	2515	16,632 4 0
Williams, Foster, and Co.	5613	26,491 5 1
Mason and Elkington	3637	17,316 17 7
Bankart and Sons	895	4,205 17 11
Copper Miners Company	1780	7,968 12 2
Charles Lambert	3095	10,285 14 6
Sweetland, Tuttle, and Co.	1650	6,739 12 9
Penclawdd Copper Company	128	332 9 6
Goole Alum and Smelting Company	207	583 3 0
Total	29,781	£133,390 19 6

COPPER ORES SOLD AT THE SWANSEA TICKETINGS FOR THE QUARTER ENDING MARCH, 1868:—

Mines.	BRITISH. Tons.	Amount.
Knockmahon	1525	£10,426 19 6
Berehaven	383	2,881 18 6
Ballycummisk	109	714 10 0
Connorree	55	189 15 6
Total	2072	£14,213 3 6
COLONIAL.		
Cape	950	£20,472 0 0
Newfoundland	576	5,268 10 0
Moonta	52	611 0 0
Total	1578	£26,351 10 0
FOREIGN.		
Cuba	1206	£15,557 11 6
Azambugeira	80	1,780 4 0
Var	59	1,590 0 0
Pomona	19	513 1 0
Concordia	25	388 2 0
Victor Emanuel	13	293 12 0
Casali	6	49 16 0
Total	1408	£20,166 6 6
RECAPITULATION.		
British	2072	£14,213 3 6
Colonial	1578	26,351 10 0
Foreign	1408	20,166 6 6
Sundries	69	1,175 3 6
Total	5127	£61,906 3 6

COMPANIES BY WHOM THE ORES WERE PURCHASED:—

Copper Miners Company	450	£ 3,840 10 0
Freeman and Co.	287	3,413 0 6
P. Grenfell and Sons	352	5,920 15 0
Sims, Willyams, and Co.	395	7,981 12 6
Vivian and Sons	677	7,222 8 0
Williams, Foster, and Co.	1309	12,178 13 0
Mason and Elkington	657	8,300 3 6
Bankart and Sons	425	6,176 7 6
Sweetland, Tuttle, and Co.	534	5,915 12 6
Landore Copper Company	41	858 0 6
Total	5127	£61,906 3 6

THE SLATE TRADE.—A valuable little pamphlet, containing the reprint from the *Mining Journal* of an interesting series of letters on "The Slate Trade in North Wales," by Mr. JOSEPH KELLOW, the well-known quarry engineer, has just been issued. The objects aimed at throughout the correspondence are—to show that an exhaustless store of wealth remains undeveloped in the leading ranges of slate rock in North Wales; that in order properly to apply the capital subscribed for opening up this hidden treasure it is of the utmost importance to secure thoroughly practical management; to show wherein the future can benefit from the experience of the past, by adopting measures agreeable to order and system throughout the stages of slate manufacture; and to point out the index by which every quarry undertaking of merit can not only be known but successfully and profitably worked; thereby demonstrating the fact that quarry enterprise is a road to wealth unequalled by any known channel of commerce. Such being the programme Mr. Kellow decided upon adopting, his long experience of over a quarter of a century as a quarry engineer was ample to enable him to dispose of it satisfactorily in the twelve letters now reprinted. The letters contain information which will prove alike valuable to the practical quarryman and to those pecuniarily interested, and the form in which they are now issued is a very convenient one.

Mining Correspondence.

BRITISH MINES.

ABRAHAM CONSOLS.—J. Vivian, April 9: In sinking No. 2 shaft the ground continues hard, the lode large, with little tin, but not enough to value; it is the same hard run of ground we had in driving the 17 fm. level, east of cross-cut. Its dip, or inclination, is west, and the shaft is now passing throught it; it very much disorders the lode, and retards our progress in sinking. We shall sample a small parcel of tinstuff next week. The new pump works satisfactorily.

BEDOL-AUR.—H. R. Harvey, April 8: Hughes's stope, in the 77 yard level, has improved since last report, yielding some very good lumps of lead ore. Jones's pitch, in the back of the 70, is yielding from 12 to 15 cwts. of ore per fm. Leigh's pitch, in the 70, is producing from 7 to 10 cwts. of ore per fm. The other parts of the mine are without alteration.

BEDFORD CONSOLS.—J. Mitchell, April 7: Saturday last being our pay and setting-day, the following bargains were let:—The cross-cut to drive south of engine-shaft, in the middle adit level, towards the tin lode, by two men and two boys, at 9*l.* per fm., 1 fm. stent; there is a small branch now crossing the end, which is principally spar, and underlying north. The cross-cut to drive south of air-shaft, in the middle adit level, towards the Gawton lode, by four men, at 8*l.* 5*s.* per fm., or cut through the lode. The lode and branches already driven through are about 2 ft. wide, containing spar, mundic, capel, a little jack, and occasional small stones of copper ore, and letting out a little water. I am inclined to think the main part of the lode is still in the end, as the part already intersected corresponds more with what is seen at surface, about 9 ft. north of the main part of the lode.

BEDFORD UNITED.—James Phillips, April 8: The lode in the engine-shaft is 5 feet wide, and will produce from 3 to 4 tons of ore per fathom. There has been no lode taken down in the 90 east. In the 75 east the lode is 2 ft. wide, producing 3½ tons of ore per fm. The tribute department is without alteration.

BRONFLOYD UNITED.—J. Kemp, April 8: The ground of the new shaft, below the 63, is favourable for sinking, and the men are making good progress; I expect the north wall of the lode will be cut by the shaft in the course of a few days. The lode in the 63 fm. level end, west of the cross-cut, has improved, and is now worth from 2½ to 3 tons of lead ore per fathom. All other bargains are without change since my last report.

CAPE CORNWALL.—R. Pryor, F. Hosking, April 8: We set on Saturday last the following bargains:—The 100, to drive east of engine-shaft, by six men, at 5*l.* 10*s.* per fm.; lode 3 ft. wide, composed of peach, spar, and rich stones of tin. There is still water issuing from the south side of the level, similar to what we met with in the level above, where we first cut the tin, and we are induced to think that there is a part of the lode still standing in that direction; the character of the ground is good, and we believe we shall shortly have a great improvement at this point. A cross-cut to drive south of the 70, west of the engine-shaft, by four men, at 9*l.* per fathom. Our object in driving this cross-cut is to intersect the caunter lode, which has for so long a time been pointed out, and there is no doubt but what it is keeping a more parallel distance with the one that in the 70 has been driven on than first expected; this is a great point, and will be pushed on as fast as possible.

CARADON CONSOLS.—S. Bennetts, April 7: There is nothing further seen as yet in the 78 north. In the 78 west the lode is improving, getting larger, and more or less orey throughout. The 68 west, and the winze below that level, are without much alteration.

CHIVERTON.—J. Juleff, J. Boriase, April 8: Cookney's shaft, sinking below the 120, is in a large lode. The lode in the 110 east is 2 ft. wide, yielding stones of silver-lead. The lode in the 78 east is 3 ft. wide, composed of spar and stones of lead, with a very kindly appearance. No lode or branch seen in either of the cross-cuts since our last report.

CHIVERTON MOOR.—J. Juleff, W. Bennetts, April 8: The men are making good progress in sinking the engine-shaft below the 75 fm. level. The ground has much improved in the 75 fm. level cross-cut, south of the engine-shaft, and we are daily expecting to cut the lode.

CRELAKE.—W. Skewis, W. Hooper, April 8: The lode in rise in back of the 74 west is 2 ft. wide, worth 6*l.* per fm. The lode in the 62 west is 2½ ft. wide, yielding saving work. The lode in No. 1 stope, in back of this level, is worth 6*l.* per fm., and No. 2, 11*l.* per fm. The lode in the 50 west is opening up larger, now 2½ ft. wide, composed of mundic, capel, and copper ore, worth 4*l.* per fm. The ground in the cross-cut north at this level is still good for driving, and mixed with spar and mundic; we intend to drive this from 4 to 5 fms. more, unless a discovery be made before. The lode in No. 2 stope, in back of this level, is worth 5*l.* per fm., and in No. 3, 13*l.* per fm. In the 40 west the lode is 1½ foot wide, composed of mundic, spar, and good stones of copper ore; we hope next week to be able to report more favourably on this lode. There is no alteration in No. 2 cross-cut south at this level. The lode in No. 2 stope, in back of this level, is 2½ ft. wide, worth 10*l.* per fathom. In the 28 west the lode is 2 ft. wide, worth 8*l.* per fathom. The lode in No. 2 stope, in back of this level is worth 9*l.* per fm. The men from the 15 west are removed to No. 2 stope, in back of the 28 west, for this week only.

CUDDRA.—F. Puckey, A Cundy, April 8: In driving the 85 fm. level cross-cut north, west of Walker's shaft, we expect to be getting near the north lode; the ground in the cross-cut is still favourable for progress; price for driving 60*s.* per fathom. In the 100, driving west of the same shaft, the lode is full 5 ft. wide, and of great promise, composed of quartz, peach, and white iron, and producing good work for tin, worth 10*l.* per fathom. In the western stope, in back of the 100, the lode is full 9 ft. wide, and a little improved in value, now worth for that width 30*l.* per fathom. The lode in the eastern stope, in the back of the same level, is 10 ft. wide, and worth 15*l.* per fathom for that width. In the 130, driving west by the side of the lode, the ground is rather spare for driving. We have commenced sinking a winze below this level by the side of the lode, to communicate as soon as possible with the rise from the 142 for ventilation, and to open ground for stoping, and, when completed, we shall be in a better position to increase our returns for tin. In the stope in the back of the 142, east of rise, we are cutting out the killas under the lode, and shall commence taking down the same in the early part of the week. The tribute pitches are without alteration.

DEVON AND CORNWALL UNITED.—Thos. Neill, April 7: The lode in the 34 east is worth 2 tons of ore per fathom. The lode in the 34 west is worth 8 tons of good ore per fathom; at present it is 4 ft. wide, and likely to continue. The pitches are producing fair quantities of ore.

EAST DARREN.—April 7: Taylor's Shaft: In the 116 east the lode is 1½ yard wide, but not looking so well as it has been, being disordered by cross joints and broken up ground, now yielding about 10 cwts. of ore per fathom. In the 104 east the lode is large, producing 1¼ ton of lead ore per fathom. In the 92 east the lode is still disordered by broken up ground. In the 92, west of boundary, the lode is 1 yard wide, composed of killas, and containing small branches of lead ore, but not to value. In the 80 east the lode is 1 yard wide, yielding from 10 to 12 cwts. of lead ore per fathom. In the 68 east the lode is 1 yard wide, yielding some small branches of lead ore, but not a sufficient quantity to value. The pitches throughout the mine continue to yield good quantities of ore. In the new shaft at Blaenewm the ground continues favourable for sinking, and is being carried down with all speed. In the cross-cut north, at the New Pool, there is no change since last report. Our drawing, dressing, &c., are going on favourably.

EAST SNAEFELL.—W. H. Rowe, April 7: We have taken down some more of the lode in the bottom of the shaft, which, although not yielding quite as much lead just now, shows every indication of being near a regular course of ore. In a few days we shall commence to cut out sump-head for another sinking, and drive northwards, as proposed.

EAST WHEAL GRENVILLE.—G. R. Odgers, Wm. Bennetts, April 8: The lode in the engine-shaft, sinking below the 110, is improving. There is no change in the 110 west, nor in the stopes above this level. In the 110 east the lode is enlarging, and looking promising for an early improvement. In the 95 east, on the caunter, we have a fine looking lode, 2½ ft. wide, worth 10*l.* to 12*l.* per fm. for tin, and 1 ton of black and grey copper ore per fathom. We think in a day or two we shall be able to report a further improvement in this end.

— *Telegram:* April 9: Splendid copper ore cut in the shaft, worth 2 tons per fathom. Caunter still looking well.

EAST WHEAL LOVELL.—R. Quentrall, April 8: The mine continues to look very well throughout, with every prospect of a continuance.

EAST WHEAL RUSSELL.—W. Richards, April 8: The lode in the stope in back of the 77 will yield 4*l.* worth of ore per fathom. The north lode in the 88, east, and west of the cross-cut, is 20 in. wide, and produces some ore occasionally, but not enough to value. The north lode, east and west of the cross-cut in the 100, is 2 ft. wide, and, so far as it is opened on, will yield 1½ ton of ore per fathom. The men are getting on with the run in the 130 as fast as the nature of the work will allow them. The south lode, in the 130 east, is 1½ foot wide, containing some mundic and copper ore, and favourable for progress. The south lode, in the 140 east, is 2 feet wide, and kindly. The shaftmen are engaged repairing the 140 fm. level, &c.

FRANK MILLS.—J. P. Nicholls, J. Cornish, F. Cornish, April 9: The 145 fm. level north continues to produce occasional small deposits of lead ore, which lead us to expect better results shortly, the ground being also congenial. The lode in the same level south presents a better appearance than for some time past, being thickly impregnated with lead, and looking well for improvement. The lode in the 130 north is at present split up and disordered, and, therefore, unproductive to value. It appears, however, to be re-forming, and from the very congenial character of the ground we may reasonably expect an early improvement. There is no change in the 115 hard cross-cut to notice. The 60 fm. level north, on Hancock's branch, continues to yield ¼ ton of lead per fathom. The 60 end south, on this branch, is improving, now yielding good saving work. All our stopes throughout the mine are generally looking pretty well, and the tribute department, on the whole, is just the same as for some time past. We sampled yesterday (Tuesday) 140 tons of silver-lead ore—105 tons No. 1, and 35 tons No. 2, being an increase on the former three months.

GAWTON COPPER.—G. Rowe, G. Rowe, jun., April 4: The lode in the 70, west from cross-cut, is showing a very kindly appearance, and yielding 3 tons of good quality ore per fathom. The part of the lode taken down in the 70 east is 7 ft. wide, composed of sulphur, mundic, spar, capel, and good stones of yellow copper ore intermixed. The part of the lode carried in the 60 east is 9 feet wide, yielding 6 tons of ore per fathom, and showing indications of opening up a valuable piece of ground. The lode in the stope in bottom of the 60 west is worth 2 to 3 tons of ore per fathom. The stope in the back of this level is worth 3 tons of ore per fathom. Adams's stope, in back of the 50, is worth 1½ tons of ore per fathom. Sprague's stope, in back of the same level east, is worth 2 tons of ore per fathom. Viant's stope, in back of the 50, is worth 1½ ton per fathom. Nicholl's stope, in back of the 50, west from old sump, is worth 1½ ton of ore per fathom. Walker's stope, in back of the 40 east, is worth 2 tons of ore per fathom. Beer's stope, in the back of the 36, is worth 2 tons of ore per fathom. To-day will be our monthly setting, particulars of which we will advise you of early in the coming week, including the quantity of ground explored during the past month.

GLASGOW CARADON.—W. Taylor, April 7: Caunter Lode: The 78 west is producing good stones of ore—a very kindly-looking lode, and likely to improve soon. The winze in the bottom of the 65 is worth 10*l.* per fathom. We are driving by the side of the lode in the 52 west. The stopes on this lode continue to look very well, varying in value from 10*l.* to 20*l.* per fathom.—Arrol's Lode: The 78 west is producing some good ore, and likely to improve. The 65 east is worth 8*l.* per fathom. The 65 west is worth 6*l.* per fathom. No lode taken down in the 52 west. The stopes vary in value from 8*l.* to 10*l.* per fathom.—Harvey's Lode: The 65 east is worth 12*l.* per fathom. The 65 west is worth 10*l.* per fm. The stope in the back of this level is worth 12*l.* per fathom. We are pushing every point of operation as fast as possible, and the mine is gradually improving.

GREAT MONA.—J. Trewin: The lode at the engine-shaft is still producing good stones of ore, and looks very promising, but the ground is rather unsettled, and not quite so mineralised as it was some time ago. I have had the winze in the Ballaskeig level cleared up, and some of the lode broken; the lode is about 18 in. wide, composed chiefly of spar, mixed with mundic and spots of copper ore, with a firm under-cheek, or lying wall, and is a promising lode. I intend to put two men more to drive the adit level at Ballaskeig in order to prove the lode.

GREAT SOUTH TOLGUS.—J. Daw, April 8: In the 150, east of Noel's shaft, the lode has improved in the past week; it is now 2 ft. wide, producing 3 tons of ore per fathom. In the 150, west of Noel's shaft, the lode is producing 1¼ ton of ore per fathom. In the rise in the back of the 140, east of shaft, the lode is producing 1 ton of ore per fathom. No change in any other points since last reported on.

GREAT WHEAL BADDERN.—Richard Pryor, H. Tregoning, April 4: The ground in the 75 fathom level cross-cut, south of Hill Brothers engine-shaft, at present is rather spare for driving, in consequence of so much water forcing its way through the elvan. The last day or two we met with breast-heads, letting out an increased quantity of water, which shows that we can be but a small distance from the lode. In the 75, west from the cross-cut, on the silver-lead lode, the end continues in the elvan, and is being intermixed with cross branches of mundic and spar, and the water issuing freely from the lode, which is about 2 feet wide, composed of lead, mundic, flookan, and spar.

GWYDYR PARK.—W. Smyth, April 7: In Gwyn Llifion the men have been engaged since last report clearing the shallow adit, making the road to the mine, &c., which is now finished. The shaft will be secured as soon as possible, the timber now being on the mine. We are ready to take up the engine at any time, the team being engaged. There has been nothing new at Gwydyr since last report, the men being employed at Gwyn Llifion but will commence here again to-morrow.

HINGSTON DOWN CONSOLS.—T. Richards, April 8: Bailey's engine-shaft, sinking below the 140, is producing some rich stones of ore, but at present not enough to value. The 140 east is worth 25*l.* per fathom. The stopes in back of the 140 are worth 20*l.* per fathom. The stopes in back of the 130 east are worth 30*l.* per fathom. The stope in bottom of the 130 west is worth 20*l.* per fathom; the stope in back of the level is worth 18*l.* per fathom. The stope in bottom of the 120 east is worth 20*l.* per fathom.

MAUDLIN.—John Tregay, April 4: The new lode, at the deep adit level, produces good stones of grey copper ore. All other parts without change.

MINERA UNION.—W. T. Harris, April 9: Low's Shaft: The hanging-wall of the lode has appeared in the shaft; in a few feet we shall be into it; our sinking will then be more rapid. The lode in the 40 yard level north is 3 ft. wide, composed of carbonate of lime, with occasional stones of lead.—Williams's Shaft: The lode in the 40 yard level north is worth 8 cwts. of lead per fathom, and improving. The lode in the stope is worth 10 cwts. of lead per fathom.

NEW BAMPFYLDE.—April 8: A lot of copper ore (93 tons, dry) of 18¼ per cent. produce is now on the way to market, for sale on the 30th inst.; also trial samples of copper ore from the north lode. Capt. Holman, of the Vigra and Clogau Mines, has assayed three samples of ore for gold from the north lode, and found in No. 1, from back of the 20, east of Hand's shaft, 5 dwts. 17 grs.; No. 2, from the 36, 1 dwt. 15 grs.; and No. 3, from the 43, 2 dwts. 10 grs. of gold per ton. The cost of getting, raising, and carting ore from the north lode to the dressing-floors would be about 9*s.* 6*d.* per ton, and adding 20*s.* per ton for dressing and carriage, an average produce of 3 per cent. of copper, at 14*s.* 6*d.* per unit, would give paying profits. The workings on the main lode show no new feature, though the 102 is slightly improved since last report. The 40 west continues poor and disordered, and all the workings on the north lode discontinued, pending results of further trials of samples for copper and gold. The financial position to April 4 is as follows:—Cr. Copper ore on mine and at market, 2100*l.*—Dr. Total liabilities, including carriage of ore and sale expense, 200*l.*; tributers due, 110*l.*; royalties, 160*l.*; cost-sheets, &c., 330*l.* = 800*l.*; balance due at bankers, &c., 200*l.* = 1000*l.*: leaving balance, 1100*l.*—CHARLES HAND, Chairman.—[N.B. The foregoing accounts are based upon the estimated value of the ore going to market being 13*l.* per ton.]

NEW CROW HILL.—W. Trelease, April 7: The winze below the 60 is without change to notice since last week, still producing some nice stones of ore from the branch then refrred to. The stope over the midway level in the old winze under the 55, is producing some good orey stuff, and looking kindly. The lode in the 55 fm. level end is harder than it has been, still without ore; it is from 3 to 4 ft. wide. No. 1 stope, above the 35, has a little improved since last week, and the lode is again producing fine lumps of lead, but not much to value; still there is an improvement in the lode. No. 2 stope is still looking well, and worth in places 50*l.* per fathom—a magnificant looking lode so far.—Wheal Louisa: The engine-shaft here is again in regular course of sinking below the 60, and the ground at the bottom of the shaft is at this moment looking favourable, and I hope good progress will now be made with the sinking here. The 60 fm. level east end is showing a strong and kindly lode, through still poor for ore; the general composition is almost all that can be desired, and now and then a good stone of ore is met with, and water flowing freely from the lode, which is now 3½ ft. wide. We are getting on very well with the dressing for our next sampling, and shall be able to sell, I hope, 300*l.* worth of lead in a fortnight from this time.

NEW GREAT CONSOLS.—R. Pryor, R. Trathen, April 8: We have sent down and fixed the lift of 19-in. pitwork, and have set the same to work; all being well, the 40 will be drained to-morrow (Thursday), shortly after which we shall be able to set a great many tribute pitches; no time will be lost in draining the mine to the 75. Ellis's engine continues to work well, and all surface work is progressing as fast as possible.

NEW TRELEIGH.—S. Michell, April 8: There is but little change in the new shaft sinking below the 70. This week a solid branch of ore was met with on the north side of the lode about 3 in. wide, which I consider very good for an improvement. The lode in the rise above the 70 is 2 ft. wide, producing fine stones of ore. I may remark that when this rise is going up on the cross-course, in order to make greater dispatch, and that in the levels above we found scarcely any ore within several feet of it. The stope in the 10, at Nicholson's shaft, continues to yield about 1½ ton of ore per fathom. The ore from the winze in the bottom of the 70, west of the new shaft, will make a produce of 10½ per cent.

NEW WHEAL LOVELL.—C. Bawden, J. Priske, April 9: The lode in the 42, driving east of engine-shaft, is still a splendid course of tin, worth full 100*l.* per fathom. No particular alteration in any other place.

NEW WHEAL TOWAN.—R. Pryor, April 7: During the past week the men have been desuing the lode in the adit level driving west, consequently there is no change worthy of notice; the air is dead, but we hope shortly to be able to effect the communication to the deep adit cross-cut.

NORTH DOWNS.—F. Pryor, John Grenfell, April 7: The 60 continues to look well, worth fully 20*l.* per fathom. The winze sinking below the 50 is worth full 12*l.* per fathom. The 50 fm. level is not looking quite so well as when last reported. The stopes, three in number, are worth in all 30*l.* per fathom. The rise in the back of the 50 is looking better, and we hope is on a different part of the lode to that which we are driving on in the 40 fm. level; this will be proved in a day or two by dialling. The 50 fm. level on the south branch, west from point of horse, is worth 12*l.* per fathom.

NORTH POOL.—J. Vivian and Son, F. Clymo, April 6: Main Lode: In the 40, west of sump, the lode is 6 in. wide, composed of copper ore, mundic, and chlorite, and there are branches approaching it from the north, which will apparently act as feeders, giving the lode increased size and productiveness in going west. We are rising in the back of the 40, east of sump; the lode is producing 1 ton of copper ore per fathom. We are stoping the back of the 40, west of sump, where the lode produces 2 tons of copper ore per fathom.—Ballarat Lode: In the 40, west of Ballarat shaft, the lode presents a more favourable character for copper ore than it has before done, the quartz being highly congenial, and containing copper ore in small quantities; the lode appears to be increasing in size as we approach the junction with the main lode. There is no doubt on our minds but that we shall meet with a good deposit of copper ore soon.

NORTH RETALLACK.—G. R. Odgers, April 4: I have to-day set the adit level to drive north on the No. 2 lode, to six men, at 27*s.* 6*d.* per fathom, the month extent; the lode is 18 inches wide, composed of gossan, &c.; this end is 30 fathoms from the junction of the Nos. 1 and 2 lodes. We could not drive on the No. 1 lode, on account of the water being in at Great Retallack.

OLD GUNNISLAKE.—H. Rickard.—April 8: We are progressing as fast as we possibly can with the clearing up of Michael's shaft at the 91 fm. level, and also the clearing and securing of both the 81 and 71 fm. levels on the course of the south, or Green lode.

OLD WESTMINSTER.—Captain A. Ede, April 8, The lode in the 92, east of Mary Ann shaft, is from 6 to 7 ft. wide, producing lead and blende, and letting out a great quantity of water. There was an error in the printing about this lode last week: it ought to have been 6 instead of 2 ft. wide. The pitch in the back of the before-named levels is producing from 12 to 15 cwts. of lead ore per fm. The lode in the Bramnock sump, sinking under the 65, is producing 25 cwts. of lead ore per fathom. The pitch east of No. 1 sump is producing 1 ton of lead ore per fathom. All the other pitches are producing on an average 8 cwts. of lead ore per fathom.

PEDN-AN-DREA UNITED.—Wm. Tregay, J. Thomas, E. Chegwin, April 4: Sump: The lode in the 140 fm. level west end is worth 12*l.* per fathom. The lode in the bottom of the 130 east is worth 20*l.* per fathom. The lode in the 130 fm. level west end is worth 6*l.* per fathom. The lode in the 120 fm. level west end is worth 20*l.* per fathom. The lode in the 100 east rise is worth 12*l.* per fathom.—Cobbler's: The lode in the bottom of this shaft, sinking below the 120, produces stones of tin, and promises improvement. There has been no more lode intersected in the 110 fm. level east; ground favourable for cross-cutting. The lode in the 110 west is worth 12*l.* per fathom. The men in the 90 north have received an injury, consequently no progress has been made. We sold, on March 31, 7 tons 13 cwts. 3 qrs. 19 lbs. of black tin, for 424*l.* 0*s.* 9*d.*

PENHALE WHEAL VOR.—W. H. Martin, April 8: Good progress is being made in sinking Hollingsworth's engine-shaft below the 74.—Penhale North Lode: In the 60, west of Holroyd's shaft, the lode is 1 ft. wide, with good stones of tin: this end continues spare for progress. No lode taken down in the winze sinking below the 50 west for the week. The lode in Little Benjamin's shaft, sinking below the 40, is 6 in. wide, and produces stones of tin. The tribute department is without change.

PENHALE UNITED.—Richard Pryor, H. Bennetts, Joseph Pryor, April 8: Phillips's engine shaftmen continue to make good progress in completing the shaft to the 80, and we hope shortly to be able to drain the water and clear the 80 fathom level, so as to effect the communication to Morcom's shaft. Morcom's shaft is completed to the 80, and the men are still engaged casing, dividing, and putting in footway below this level; the shaft, so far, is quite large enough, and no cutting down is required. This important work will be pushed on with all speed to reach the 80. The machinery is in good condition, and working well, and all surface work is going on very satisfactorily.

PRINCE OF WALES.—J. Gifford, W. Gifford, April 7: In the 65 east and west we have no change to report on. In the 55 east the lode is still worth full 60*l.* per fathom. In the 55 west the lode is 2½ feet wide, worth 24*l.* per fathom. Three stopes in the back of the 55 are worth on an average 25*l.* per fathom each. In the 45, both east and west, we are driving by the side of the lode The south part of the lode on which we are sinking in the winze at the 45 east is worth full 25*l.* per fathom.

PRINCESS OF WALES.—G. Rickard, April 8: Saturday last being our monthly setting and pay-day, the north adit level was set to drive towards Prince of Wales main lode by six men, at 5*l.* per fathom, stented the month. Since last week in driving this level we have intersected a branch, about 5 in. wide, consisting of capel, quartz, and mundic, underlying north towards the lode. I have put two men to sink a trial shaft in the lode just over the point where we shall intersect it in the adit; it is full 5 ft. wide, composed of gossan, soft friable spar, peach, and mundic, spotted with black and yellow copper ore—a very fine looking lode indeed. No other change to advise you of.

ROYALTON.—T. Parkyn, April 9: We have cut into the great north lode at the 25 about 6 fathoms, or half-way through it, and are now driving west on the lode, and we have the best work here I ever saw in the mine. The water has very much increased in this last week, indicating that we have a strong lode at this level. I have not cut the south lode yet, as we have such a large quantity of water from the north lode. The 25, as you will remember, is the bottom level, and it is very encouraging to have such rich work for tin going down below the bottom level, as another sink will lay open such immense quantities of tinstuff to be taken away, the lode being 12 fathoms wide, and the sett is a mile long. I am glad to inform you that tin has raised 2l. per ton this week, making tin ores 61l. 10s. per ton. We are also stoping at the 15, and have some good work for the stamp. I have also an open pit east, which is opening up well; we are only down 2 fathoms from surface, and we have good paying work for tin. We have ground here 100 fathoms east of this pit that will pay well; this we have proved by shallow shafts from 3 to 4 fathoms deep, and I have men driving back under this point at the 15, so you see you have immense quantities that can be taken away at a good profit. The returns now must greatly increase.—P.S. Some splendid rich stones now sent up from the 25.

SOUTH CONDURROW.—J. Vivian and Son, Wm. Williams, April 4: King's shaft is now 3½ fms. below the 82, and the main part of the lode still south of the shaft. In the 82, east and west of King's shaft, the lode is composed principally of friable quartz, and presents a favourable appearance. In the 71 east the lode is 2 ft. wide, principally of ferruginous flookan with a little quartz. In the same level west we are driving south, not having yet reached the south part of the lode, which produces the tin at the level above. In the 61 north on the cross-course, east of King's shaft, we have not yet intersected the middle lode; the ground is favourable for progress. In the 61, west of King's shaft, the part of the lode on which we are driving is 2½ feet wide, and producing tin, worth about 7l. per fathom. In the stope in the back behind the last-named end the tinstone is improving a little in quality. In the 51, east of Old Tye shaft, we have been driving by the side of the lode, to avoid decomposed ground, but are now again approaching the lode, and shall be able to speak of its appearance in our next report. In the 51, west of Vivian's shaft, the lode is 3½ ft. wide, composed of chlorite, mundic, and a little copper ore, it being altogether a fine looking lode. In the rise in the back of the last-named level, east of Vivian's shaft, the lode is producing copper ore, worth about 7l. per fathom. We have began to remove the steam-whim, and the masons are making good progress with the house, &c.

SOUTH DARREN.—J. Boundy, Wm. H. Boundy, April 6: In the 70 west the lode is 20 in. wide, composed of dark killas, spar, carbonate of lime, and copper, intermixed with lead, and looking more promising. In the 60 west the lode is 3 feet wide, worth for lead and copper ore 30l. per fathom, and showing indications of further improvement. The stopes throughout the mine are without any change to notice since last reported on. There is no alteration to report in the other parts of the mine. We intend to sample on Wednesday next 35 tons of silver-lead ore.

SOUTH WHEAL GRENVILLE.—G. R. Odgers, W. Bennetts, April 4: We have no alteration to report in this mine since our last report.

ST. JUST AMALGAMATED.—R. Pryor, Wm. White, R. Wearne, April 8: Setting Report:—Eastern Mine: Phillips's engine-shaft to sink below the 30, by four men, at 8l. 10s. per fm.; the lode in the shaft is looking more promising for tin than it has for some time past. The 20 to drive east of caunter, on Agaworth lode, by two men, at 3l. per fm.; lode 2 ft. wide, producing a little tin. The 20 to drive west of caunter, on Agaworth lode, by two men, at 1l. 10s. per fm.; lode disordered by cross heads.—Western Mine: Saveall's Engine-Shaft: The shaftmen are still engaged in completing their contract, by sinking 2 fms., cutting trip plat, &c. The lode in the shaft is still worth 12l. per fm., and it has a much better appearance than for some time past; we have recently cut more water, which is a strong indication of a further improvement. The 100 to drive east of shaft, by two men, at 5l. per fm.; lode worth 6l. per fm. The 90 fm. level to drive east of shaft, by three men, at 3l. per fm.; lode worth 4l. per fm. The 90 to drive west of shaft, by three men, at 2l. 10s. per fm.; the lode is still disordered by cross branches. The 76 to drive west of shaft, by three men, at 2l. 15s. per fm.; the lode is worth 6l. per fm. The winze to sink below the 62, by four men, at 5l. per fm.; lode worth 7l. per fm. The 20 cross-cut to drive south of Saveall's lode, by two men, at 7l. per fm. We are driving this cross-cut to cut a lode which made good bunches of tin in the level below, and expect to intersect the same in about 3 or 4 fms. further driving.—Owl Lode, The 40 to drive north of Reddipper shaft, by two men, at 3l. 10s. per fm.; lode worth 4l. per fm. The 20 to drive north of shaft, by four men, at 9l. 10s. per fm.; lode worth 8l. per fm. The 10 fm. level to drive north of shaft, by four men, at 3l. 10s. per fm.; lode worth 7l. per fm. The 20 to drive south of Saveall's lode, by two men, at 6l. 10s. per fm.; lode worth 5l. per fm. The adit cross-cut to drive east of Wheal Owl lode, by two men, at 8l. 10s. per fm.; within the last 6 ft. driving we have met with two branches, which are letting out water freely; this we consider a good indication, and expect to cut the lode in about 2 fms. further driving. The 20 cross-cut to drive south of Wheal Widden lode, by two men, at 5l. 5s. per fm.; we expect to cut Wheal Dower lode in about 4 fms. further driving, which has yielded large deposits of tin. We also set 45 pitches to 106 men, at tributes varying from 5s. to 16s. in 1l. Our pay and setting went off very satisfactorily.

TRESAVEAN AND TRETHARRUP.—Joseph Odgers, April 7: Since the last monthly report the shaft has been completed to the deep adit. The deep adit is extended 2 fms. west of the shaft; the lode is 3 ft. wide, composed of spar, capels, and occasional stones of yellow ore, of a very promising appearance; driving by three men and three boys, at 7l. per fathom. The cross-cut at the deep adit is extended 23 fms. south; it is still letting out water freely; driving by three men and three boys, at 70s. per fathom. We have resumed operations at the shallow adit east of Cumnack's shaft, to intersect a gossan bunch wrought on by tributers in the back of the level below; driving by one man and one boy, at 5l. per fathom. We sold at the tketing on Thursday last 30 tons of copper ore, which fetched 3l. 12s. per ton.

VIGRA AND CLOGAU.—W. J. Holman, April 9: The lode in the bottom of No. 5 shaft, under No. 2 adit, at No. 2 mine, has opened out to 5½ ft. wide, and its appearance has also improved. Visible gold is broken from this shaft as we go down, and the greenstone band has just been cut into on the hanging wall lode; this shaft will be carried down rapidly to the bottom edge of the greenstone, when a level east and west will be commenced, and with every probability of laying open some rich ground. The lode in the level east from No. 4 shaft is again opening out to its usual width. The lode in the stopes from this shaft is 5 ft. wide, and is producing stampwork. The cross-cut south from No. 1 level, which is again being driven forward, is without any change. The lode in the end of No. 1 level, east from No. 1 shaft, is 4 ft. wide, and fairly mineralised; this end is now 20 fms. east from No. 1 shaft. The Jenny adit, at Vigra Mine, is as usual. At the old Clogau Copper Mine the works are going on steadily, as are also the other works on various parts of the mine. Since the last report 26 ozs. 4 dwts. 5 grs. of gold have been received at the office.

WEST BASSET.—G. Lightly, April 8: Grenville's shaft: In the 154 east the lode is 3 ft. wide, containing stones of ore. In the 154 west the lode is 4 ft. wide, also containing stones of ore. In the 144 east the lode is 4 ft. wide, yielding 1 ton of rich ore per fathom. In the 144 west the lode is 5 ft. wide, yielding 2 tons of ore per fathom.—Thomas's Shaft, Middle Lode: In the 75 east the lode is 1 ft. wide, yielding 1 ton of ore per fm. In the winze in the bottom of this level the lode is 1½ ft. wide, yielding a small quantity of tin. In the 65 east the lode is 2 ft. wide, stamping work for tin. In the 65 west the lode is 1 ft. wide, stamping work for tin. In the 65 west, on Hambly's lode, the lode is worth 5l. per fathom for tin.

WEST CARADON.—W. Johns, N. Richards, April 8: Allen's lode, in the 170 and 155, east of cross-cut; in each of these ends the lode is very regular, and more particularly in the 170, which is presenting an improved appearance—saving work. We are making good progress in putting up the rise in the back of the 170, and as well as sinking the winze below the 155; in the latter we are breaking good stones of copper ore. We cannot but again repeat that when holed will be a great advantage in driving these ends more vigorously. We have cut through the lode in the 128 west, on Clymo's, which is 2½ ft. wide, spotted with ore. The rise in the back of this level is improved, worth 10l. per fathom. Jope's lode, in the 128 and 116, is split up in branches. The cross-cut in the 180, or the bottom of Elliott's engine-shaft, and as well as Marina's shaft, below the 20, we are forcing on as fast as the nature of the ground will admit.

WEST GODOLPHHIN.—J. Vivian and Son, J. Pope, jun., April 4: Statement of our monthly setting, held yesterday:—The 25 fm. level to drive east and west of Paull's shaft, on Hope lode, by two men, at 1l. 7s. 6d. per fm. The 15 fm. level to drive east of Paull's shaft, on Hope lode, by two men, at 2l. per fathom. No. 1 stope, in the back of this level, to stope by two men, at 15s. per fm.; No. 2 ditto, by two men, at 16s. per fathom, The bottom of the level to stope west of Paull's shaft, by two men, at 17s. 6d. per fm. The 8 fm. level to drive east of Paull's shaft, on Hope lode, by one man and one boy, at 1l. 2s. 6d. per fm. A cross-cut to drive east of the caunter lode in the deep adit level, south-east of footway-shaft, by two men, at 2l. 15s. One tribute pitch to be worked by two men, at 7s. in 1l.; one ditto by two men, at 8s. in 1l.; one ditto by two men, at 9s. in 1l.; five ditto by ten men, at 12s. in 1l.

WEST GREAT WORK.—S. J. Reed, April 5: The great north lode in the 50, east from flat-rod shaft, is 2½ feet wide—a promising lode, worth 6l. per fm. This level, driving west, is improving; lode 2 feet wide, producing rich stones of tin. In the 40 east we are passing through hard floors of spar, which have rather disordered the lode; it is now, however, improving, and worth 10l. per fathom. The rise and stope in back of this level are worth on an average 11l. per fathom. In the 30 we have begun to cross-cut north to the main part of the tin lode, and expect in 3 fathoms driving to reach it; the ground is favourable for mineral. We are sinking a winze below this level on the copper lode, where it is worth 1 ton of ore per fathom. The western stopes are now worth on an average 6l. per fathom for tin. The rise in back of the 20 is worth 16l. per fm. In the 8, driving east of Watson's shaft, the lode is worth 9l. per fathom. The lode in Barn shaft continues of the same value as last reported, 18l. per fm. Our tribute pitches are now producing more tin. We sold for the four weeks 454l. 17s. 6d. worth of black tin.

WEST MARIA AND FORTESCUE CONSOLS.—Wm. Skewis, James Donnal, April 7: Capel Tor Lode: The 60 east is suspended for the time, and the men put to sink the winze in the bottom of the 50 east, on West Maria lode. The lode in the 20, east of new shaft, is 2 ft. wide, composed of mundic and copper ore, rather improved, now worth 5l. per fm. There is one stope in the back of this level, working by two men, at 6s. per ton.—West Maria Lode: In the 60 east, the part of the lode being carried is 3 ft. wide, worth 10l. per fm., and we believe that when the south part is taken down it will be quite equal in value to that stated in last report—14l. per fm. The part of the lode carried in the 50 east is rather over 4 ft. wide, and improved from 30l. to 35l. per fm., and continues to present prospects for further improvement. The lode in the new stope, in the back of this level, is worth 20l. per fm. The men from No. 1 or the old stope at the back are removed—two in the winze in the bottom of this level, and two in the 40 east, as the ground will now be stoped underhand from the bottom of the 40. The lode in the winze in the bottom of this level is 4 ft. wide, worth 7l. per fathom; this winze is 4 to 5 fms. in advance of the 60 fathom level, and will be sunk with allspeed for ventilation, and afford facilitiees for stoping. Nos. 1 and 2 stopes, in the bottom of this level, are each worth 7l. per fm. The lode in the 40 east is 1½ ft. wide, composed chiefly of mundic and copper ore; we think that the lode in this end will continue to increase in size and value as the end is extended, it being now within about 12 or 13 fms. of the 50 end, and as the shoots of ore in this mine have an easterly dip, it is expected that this end will reach the ore now seen in the 50 in a much less distance. The lode in the stope in the bottom of this level is worth 8l. per fm. There is no material change in the ground sinking below the 20 in new shaft. Should the lode in the 50 continue as it is at present, a very valuable mine will soon be laid open.

WEST PRINCE OF WALES.—W. C. Cock, April 8: We have an improvement in the character of the south lode in the south shaft. We have to-day broken some splendid stones out of the lode, consisting of friable quartz, mundic, and spots of copper ore; it is really rich in its nature, and possesses everything necessary to justify the belief that we shall have a good course of ore at a very moderate depth. The north engine-shaft is without any change, our progress being much impeded by the water. We are making preparations for the larger pitwork, which, when completed, will enable us to make greater dispatch in sinking.

WEST ST. IVES.—T. Uren, April 7: We have got through the cross lodes, and are now driving to cut the east and west lodes. We have also an excellent advantage now to drive on the cross lode to cut our south, east, and west lodes to a great depth; the cross lode has a beautiful appearance for mineral.

WEST WHEAL TREMAYNE.—S. Roberts, April 7: We are progressing favourably with the work in the engine-shaft, and hope to commence sinking in the course of a day or two. We have proposed to sink on the course of the lode, as we think it would be best for the permanent working of the mine, as well as for the present time. If you refer to the plan you will see that the underlie of the lode from the adit to the 20 was only 5 fms., and in the driving west there is scarcely any underlie whatever.

WHEAL AGAR.—E. Rogers, April 8: There is no alteration worthy of notice in the mine since the report for the meeting.

WHEAL BULLER.—F. Pryor, J. Inch, J. Brown, April 7: Stevens's Shaft: The 92 east, on the south part of the lode, is worth for tin 25l. per fathom. The 80 east is unproductive. The stope under this level is worth 9l. per fathom. No. 1 stope, in the back of this level, is worth 10l. per fathom. No. 2 stope is worth 20l. per fathom. The stope in bottom of this level, west of the shaft, is worth 20l. per fathom. The 80, east of Hocking's cross-course, is producing stones of tin, but not to value. The 70, west of this cross-course, is worth 4l. per fathom. The winze sinking under this level is producing tin, but not to value. The stope under the 60, west of Knuckey's winze, is worth 12l. per fathom. The stope east of this winze is worth 12l. per fathom. The 50, east of the cross-course, on this lode, is worth 8l. per fathom for copper ore. The stope in the back of this level is worth 10l. per fathom. The 50, west of Bartle's cross-cut, is communicated to the tributers' workings. The 50, west of this cross-cut, is worth 10l. per fathom for copper ore. No other change in the mine to notice.

WHEAL CREBOR.—J. Gifford, April 7: In the 120 west, driving by the side of the lode, the ground is highly mineralised and favourable for progress. In the 120 east we shall begin to take down the lode to-morrow. In the 95 fm. level cross-cut south the ground is a little stiffer, and letting out a little water. No change in the tribute department.

WHEAL GRENVILLE.—G. R. Odgers, Wm. Bennetts, April 8: We have no change to report in any of the bargains, excepting in the 120 west, where we think we have discovered a new lode. We hope to be able to speak positively about the matter in a day or two, and, if our surmises be correct, to give you the value of the lode.

— *Telegram:* April 9: The new lode in the 120 is not cut through, but so far as seen is worth 12l. per fathom. The 90 west is worth 10l. per fathom, the 80 west is worth 12l. per fathom, and the 100 west 15l. per fathom. There is no doubt about it being a new lode, which can be opened on by short cross-cuts from upper levels.

WHEAL KITTY (St. Agnes).—Wm. Polkinghorne, S. Davey, April 4: In the 82, driving west of Hoigate's shaft, the mundic part of the lode has become small, but altogether the lode is yielding good saving work for tin.—New Shaft, Pryor's Lode: The 94 fm. level cross-cut south is at present hard and spare for driving, but is being pushed on as fast as the nature of the ground will admit. In the 82, driving east of shaft, the lode is worth for tin 6l. per fathom. The lode in the 82, driving west of shaft, is worth full 16l. per fathom, with a good appearance. In the 65, driving west of shaft, the lode is worth for tin 7l. per fathom. In the 44, driving east of shaft, the lode is producing a little tin.—Caunter Lode: No change worthy of remark has taken place in the 82, driving north of this lode during the week.—Vottle Lode: In the 24, driving east of cross-cut, the lode is 2 ft. wide, and worth for tin 5l. per fathom.

WHEAL MARY ANN.—P. Clymo, J. Harris, J. Stevens, J. Skeat, April 9: Clymo's shaft is sunk 5½ fms. under the 230 fm. level. The cross-cut in this level (the 230) is extended east of Clymo's shaft 19 fms. towards the lode. In the 220 north the lode is 2 ft. wide, worth 5l. per fm. In the same level south the lode is 3 ft. wide, worth 15l. per fm. In the 210 north the lode is 2 ft. wide, producing good stones of ore. In the same level south the lode is 3 ft. wide, worth 19l. per fm. In the 200 north the lode is 2 ft. wide, worth 9l. per fm, In the same level south the lode is 2½ ft. wide, worth 10l. per fm. In the 190 north the lode is 3 ft. wide, worth 11l. per fm. In the 180 north the lode is 2 ft. wide, worth 5l. per fm. There is no change to notice in the 180 south. The stopes and pitches are producing much as usual.

WHEAL MARY FLORENCE.—W. Verran, W. Johns, April 1: We are progressing with the sinking of Law's shaft as fast as the nature of the ground will admit, it being hard and troublesome, composed of capel, quartz, mundic, and stones of copper ore; but, as the shaft is perpendicular, we soon expect to get through it into clean killas, when we shall make greater dispatch. We are making good progress in driving west towards the lead lode by the side of the north lode, but have not taken down any portion of the lode during the past month; but we intend next week to cross-cut through its entire width, when, judging from present indications, we may reasonably expect a considerable improvement. By prosecuting with vigour the points now in operation we anticipate the opening up of a productive and lasting mine.

WHEAL SPARNON.—W. Tregay, April 4: Belfry Shaft: The lode in the 15 fm. level east end. The lode here produces stones of tin. The lode in the 15 fm. level west end. The lode here produces good stones of copper ore, a very promising lode.

FOREIGN MINES.

ST. JOHN DEL REY.—Morro Velho, Feb. 29: Produce, second division of February, 10 days, 1801 oits.; yield, 0·899 oits. per ton. The stone from the Gamba Mine chiefly consists of killas,, and gives only about 23 tons of mineral per diem. Gala produce for the above period, 223 oits. from mixed mineral, as previously quarried.

DON PEDRO NORTH DEL REY.—Mr. F. S. Symons, March 1: The works in the mine have progressed in a satisfactory manner. The four lines have been wrought, but No. 4 the most. This has given first-class vein stuff and good produces. The last taken out was not so good, but this line has always been very variable in yield. No. 3 has been poor; a trifling improvment has, however, taken place. Nos. 1 and 2 have also been poor, but No. 1 better than when last reported on. The general body of lode has yielded well. Water has increased and is increasing in lines Nos. 3 and 4. In the exploratory works there is nothing new, all are manned. The shallow adit is being pushed on with three corps day and night. The ground has been wet and difficult to work. One corps is working in the middle adit. The deep one is in abeyance. Produce cleared up to date, 11,927 oits.

ANGLO-BRAZILIAN GOLD.—Mr. F. S. Symons, March 2: Our operations in the mine have proceeded with the accustomed regularity, and the appearance of the lodes at the points in progress is promising. At the north of Dawson's a portion of the mud, &c., in old workings between Dawson's and Haymen's shafts has been cleared away, and quarrying of the lode, which is of good appearance, commenced. At Dawson's south we are expecting to hole, I may say hourly; a large stream of water is issuing from the end, and the water in the tanks is decreasing. In other parts of the mine there is nothing new.—Force: Special arrangement having been made, as advised in my last respects, for obtaining more hands, we have, I am happy to say, received a slight augmentation to our force, and are in hopes of getting more during the course of another week.—P.S.: Since writing the above I have received advice from Passagem that they have holed to tanks between Foster's and Dawson's from Dawson's south with a borer, and let down a very large quantity of water.

ROSSA GRANDE GOLD.—Mr. Ernest Hilcke, Feb. 29: The air-shaft is down half-way, or 16 fms.; the ground for sinking is still favourable, and has undergone no change. The adit level has been driven 5 fms. since January; the lode in the end of the level continues very soft, and only a few stones are mixed with the clayey matter, consequently it is more troublesome for treating. Also 22 fms. of tramroad have been laid down in the adit; the whole length required is about 130 fathoms. The clearing out of the open cutting at the Bahu Mine has given us an insight of unforseen difficulties with which we should meet by sinking a shaft in the same place of the old one, not only a strong wall of masonry, but also a great deal of heavy timber work is required to keep up the crushed ground in this place, which would incur great expenses. To avoid these expenses we are now making preparations to sink a shaft about 4 fathoms further west from the old one, in more solid ground and a less dangerous place. Commencement has also been made to build a double water-wheel, 24 ft. in diameter and 5 feet breast, for this place, both for a pumping and hauling machine. The length of the cross-cut for exploration of the jacotinga is about 18 fathoms, and its direction easterly. The formation in the end of the cross-cut has changed considerably; the ground is getting hard, and of a light colour, more like killas. We have now commenced to drive southerly in that part of the cross-cut where we have intersected a formation resembling jacotinga, and which by sampling showed particles of gold.

GONNESA.—R. W. Rickard, April 2: San Giovanni Mine—Lead Section: Caroline's shaft was sunk about 5 metres in the month, and is re-set to 12 men, at 325 frs. per metre. The 30 metre level has been continued all through the month, in ground almost unproductive. The eastern end at this time produces a little ore; the western end is poor. Taylor's level was lengthened westward 6 metres, in good ground, that yields 2 tons of ore per fathom; the eastern end of this level was extended 6 metres, the first of which produced good ore, but the latter 4 metres were quite unproductive, as also is the end at this time. Victor Emmanuel level was driven 7 metres west last month, in orey ground, that yielded on an average 1½ ton of ore per fathom. The eastern end of the same level was driven 7·50 metres during the month, in poor ground. San Angelo cross-cut has entered an immense crevice, the dimensions of which we cannot yet give, not having been able to explore it thoroughly. It is evident, however, that this crevice belongs to the No. 2 lode, a part not filled as those frequently met with on the other lodes in this mine on a smaller scale. Our stopes and tribute pitches in this mine are yielding the usual quantity of ore. Our sampling for the month will amount to about 315 tons of ore.—Calamine Section: We have 24 men employed in raising calamine in this mine. During the past month they have produced about 700 tons of crude ore of good quality. The average price for raising is 5 frs. per ton.—San Giovaneddu Mine—Lead Section: The 30 metre level was driven west on No. 2 lode during the past month about 10 metres, through ground that yields 1½ ton of ore per fathom. The Nicolay level was extended west last month 6 metres, in ground that yields 1½ ton of ore per fathom. The cross-cut south from Nicolay level has just now entered a very good looking lode; the part cut through (3 ft.) yields 1¼ ton of ore per fathom. We have reasons to expect this will prove a valuable discovery. Our tribute pitches and stopes in this mine are looking well. The month's samplings amount to 125 tons.—Calamine Section: It was on March 16 that we again resumed our operations here, after having made satisfactory arrangements with the proprietors of the land. Since that date we have raised 500 tons of crude calamine. During the month we have discovered another, the third, deposit of ore, which appears also to be very excensive.—Monte Cane Mine: The tribute pitches in this mine are being worked regularly, and about 60 tons of fair quality lead ore was raised during the month, besides which about 200 tons of calamine have been extracted.—Gonnesa Dressing-floors: On account of a lack of means of carriage but a small quantity, comparatively, of the dredge ore produced in the mine has been brought to this establishment; consequently, the samplings for March will not be more than about 40 tons of lead ore.—Gonnesa Calcining Establishment: About 700 tons of crude calamine have been brought to these works during the month from San Giovaneddu Mine, and about 425 tons of ore (calcined) returned, the average percentage of which is about 53 per cent. We have increased our means of carriage considerably during the past few days, and expect now to put the No. 3 furnace to work on the San Giovanni ore, and make about 900 tons of calcined ore in this month from the crude produce of both the mines.—Acqua Resi Mine: Contrary to our expectations, we were not able to resume calcining until March 15, consequently the total produce of both the furnaces in that mine does not amount to more than 450 tons of calcined ore for that month. We see no reason why these two furnaces may not be kept regularly working from this time to the end of the campaign, and a produce of about 900 tons of calcined ore obtained monthly, now that we have sufficient means of transport from the mine to the furnaces, and from there to the sea. We are working almost exclusively on the San Giorgio deposit of calamine, which we find continues very good from surface to the level, a depth of about 36 metres, and for a length of full 100 metres. The average width of the lode is 8 metres, or nearly 5 fms.—Guthera Pala Mine: About 200 tons of calamine were raised in this mine during the past month. The deposits seem to lengthen as they go down, and we think a large quantity of calamine will be found to exist here.

VAL SASSAM.—Capt. T. Rickard, April 4: Ursera: During March the Cantina end was driven 3·35 metres. Soon after the date of my last report this end became more orey than it had been for some months previously; we estimate its average yield in the month at the rate of nearly three cwts. of ore, containing 300 ozs. of silver, per fathom. At the present end the lode is 1½ ft. big, containing a great deal of heavy spar, and is capable of turning out 3 to 4 cwts. per fathom; the driving is re-taken by four men, at 85 frs. per metre, and 1l. per month for carefully picking out the ore. There has also been some improvement in stopes at the Cantina since my last; the yield during March was upwards of 4 cwts. per square fathoin, and from present appearances it will not be less in April; they are re-taken at 18 frs. per square metre, by 12 men. The Delpozzo rise has now let down the water from the bottom to which it was directed, and we have, therefore, set to work on tribute there. Two pitches are given at prices averaging 3l. per 100 kilogrammes of 300 ozs. ore, or (say) at one-third tribute nearly; we expect to get considerable help in the returns from this ground during the summer. The new gallery (the Nora) below the Cantina level is set to three men, at 45 frs. per metre, and we hope some time in the course of the present month to set the Roffia cross-cut going again; up to this time there is too much snow, and the road to that place is quite impracticable. We have this week sampled over 8 tons of the Ursera ore, and we hope to have a similar quantity ready in about a fortnight from this.

ALAMILLOS.—March 28: In the 3d level, east of San Enrique shaft, the lode having been poor for some time is now stopped. The lode in the 4th level, east of La Magdalena shaft, is of a very kindly appearance, consisting chiefly of calcareous spar and lead ore, of the latter 1¼ ton per fathom. The 4th level, west of La Magdalena shaft, produces 1¾ ton of ore per fathom; this has opened a good piece of ore ground in the past month. The 4th level, east of Taylor's engine-shaft, will be communicated with the last-named level this month; the lode is quite poor. The lode in the 5th, east of Taylor's shaft, is worth ½ ton of ore per fathom; the lode has failed in the last few days, but a good piece of ore ground was opened last month. The lode in the 5th level, west of Taylor's engine-shaft, is large, and of a kindly appearance, yielding ½ ton of ore per fathom. The 4th level, west of San Andriano shaft, has passed through a good shoot of ore in the past month; the lode is small at present, producing ⅛ ton of ore per fathom. The lode in the 3th level, west of San Yago shaft, is wide, having a kindly appearance, producing 1 ton of ore per fathom. In the 3d level, east of Crosby's engine-shaft, the lode being small and poor is suspended. The 2d level, west of Crosby's cross-cut, continues to open moderately productive tribute ground; the lode is at present worth 1 ton of ore per fathom.—Shafts and Winzes: Fernadez's winze, below the 3d level, produces ⅛ ton of ore per fathom; this winze has reached the 4th level, and will be holed in the coming month. In Barga's winze, below the 3d level, the ground is easy for sinking, and the lode has a kindly appearance, yields 1 ton of ore per fathom. Perez's winze, below the 2d level, produces ⅛ ton per fathom. This new winze is situated east of Crosby's engine-shaft; the lode is very compact, and of a very promising character. The tribute department yielded the usual quantity of ore in the past month, and the stopes are looking much as usual. The surface works are going on very regularly, and the machinery is in very good working condition. We estimate the raisings for April at 250 tons.

FORTUNA.—March 28: Canada Incosa: The ground in the 100, west of O'Shea's shaft, is moderately easy for driving through. The lode in the 90, west of Judd's shaft, though not so rich as when last reported on, continues to open moderately productive ground, yielding at present 1¼ ton of ore per fathom. The lode in the 80, west of Judd's shaft, produces ½ ton per fathom. The 70, east of Carro's shaft, yields 1¾ ton per fathom; the lode is more compact and regular, but is not quite out of the influence of the cross-course. The lode in the 55, east of Santo Tomas shaft, is small, producing ½ ton of ore per fathom.—South Lode: The lode in the 50, west of San Pedro shaft, has considerably improved during the past week—it now produces 1 ton of ore per fathom. The lode in the 40, west of San Pedro shaft, is poor, and the ground harder than when last reported on. The 50, east of above shaft, yields ½ ton per fathom; the lode is large and strong, and presents a very kindly appearance. Gomez' winze, below the 30, is supended for the present, and the men removed to cut a plat in the 110, at O'Shea's shaft.—Los Salidos Mine: The lode in the 100, west of Morris's engine-shaft, is small and regular, composed of quartz, clay, and lead ore, and shows indications of an improvement; the worth of the lode at present is ¾ ton per fathom. The 90, west of Buenos Amigos shaft, is without change. The 65, west of San Carlos shaft, yields ½ ton of ore per fathom; the lode is looking better, and is letting out water freely. The 100, east of Morris's shaft, yields 1½ ton per fathom; this end is looking well. We are daily expecting an improvement in the 90, east of Cox's shaft; the lode is open, and letting out a quantity of water. The lode in the 75, east of San Pablo's shaft, is large, composed of quartz, and worth 3 tons of ore per fathom. The lode in the 65, east of San Miguel's shaft, is still quite poor.—Shafts and Winzes: Buenos Amigos shaft, below the 90, yields 1 ton of ore per fathom; the lode is not so good as it was, being split into several small branches. Carrascosa's winze, below the 75, has greatly declined in value since last report, being worth now only 1 ton per fm. Hernandez winze, below the 65, yields 1¼ ton per fathom; this is now completed to the 75 fathom level.

LINARES.—March 28: West of Engine-shaft: The lode in the 75, west of Warne's engine-shaft, is very wide, consisting of quartz, carbonate of lime, and producing 2 tons of lead ore per fathom. The lode in the 75, east of Crosby's shaft, is worth ¾ ton per fathom; the ground standing between this and the above end is short, and can easily be holed by the former, consequently this driving is stopped. In the 31, east of San Francisco shaft, the lode is small, and disarranged, producing, however, 1 ton of ore per fathom.—East of Engine-shaft: The lode in the 95, east of Taylor's cross-cut, yields ½ ton of ore per fathom. The 95, east of Taylor's shaft, is suspended, the lode being entirely unproductive. The 95, east of No. 154 winze, has opened a piece of good tribute ground in the past month, it now yields 1½ ton per fathom. The 95, west of No. 154 winze, produces 1½ ton per fathom. We have began to drive west from the winze, and the lode is of a very kindly, as well as productive appearance.—Shafts and Winzes: In Warne's engine-shaft, below the 75, the lode is large and strong, consisting chiefly of quartz and carbonate of lime, and yielding 1½ ton of ore per fathom. The shaftmen are working very regularly, and will make a good measurement this month. In No. 155 winze, below the 61, the lode is improving, and is now worth ½ ton of ore per fathom. No. 156 winze, below the 61, is going down in a splendid lode, worth 2½ tons of ore per fathom; it will be holed to the 75 this month. The estimated quantity of mineral for March was raised, and the stopes, on the whole, are yielding much as usual. The machinery, as well as the other surface works, is going on very regularly. We estimate the raisings for April at 270 tons.—Quiniento's Mine: In Taylor's engine-shaft, sinking below the 23, the lode is still of a very kindly appearance in the western end of the shaft; sinking will be continued until the end of April, when the the level will be started east and west from the shaft. Cox's shaft, below the surface, was cleared and cut down several varas in the past month, but we have again met with water, and are unable to proceed. The drainage will most likely be found imperfect in this mine from the lode being small and compact, and the granite crystallised, similar to that at Los Salidos, and not porous, like the ground at Pozo Ancho and Alamillos.

[ADVERTISEMENT.]

From Messrs. WARD and JACKMAN:—Easter week is generally a dull one for business operations; we may, therefore, expect to see very little improvement in prices until after the holidays. Irrespective of this circumstance business for the past week has been good. The demand for shares, consequent upon the rise in tin and copper, has been greater than for some time past, and, without exception, those mines which we drew attention to in our letter of April 4 have risen in market value, and we believe will still further advance, in some cases the mines having greatly improved. CLIFFORD AMALGAMATED sold 24 parcels of copper ore last year, amounting to 12,460 tons, which realised 55,825l. 3s. They have already sold this year seven parcels, amounting to 3633 tons, realising 15,944l. 12s. From a consideration of these figures one may imagine something of the wealth of these mines. The standard for copper ore has advanced this year 9l. 1s.; this will make a considerable difference to an undertaking like this, returning such large quantities of ore. EAST WHEAL SETON is second to none in the county in point of position, having Wheal Seton at the western side and East Pool at the east, but, like many other mines we could mention, are seldom dealt in, solely, we believe, because they are not brought so prominently before the public as some others. The price is now ridiculously low, but we believe the time is not far distant when the spirited perseverance shown by the shareholders will meet with its reward. At SOUTH FRANCES there is no alteration in the copper departments since the meeting held in March. The ends in the western part of the mine are opening out tin ground at present of low quality, and the erection of the new stamps is being pushed on as fast as possible. It is expected that 16 of the 32 heads will be ready for work in about a fortnight, when the returns of tin will be increased. At EAST GRENVILLE an improvement has taken place in the shaft, which is now valued at 2 tons per fm. The 170, at WEST CARADON, has an improved appearance; also the rise in the back of the 128, which is worth 10l. per fathom. Other points are without alteration.

SOUTH FRANCES AND WEST BASSET.—At the last meeting of West Basset their legal adviser stated that two months had elapsed since the adjournment of the hearing before Mr. Baron Channel, for the parties to agree whether the arbitrator should be a mining captain or a barrister, without his having received any answer. Mr. R. W. Childs, the legal representative in London of South Frances, asserts that if such a statement were made it is entirely contrary to the fact, and contradicted by written letters in existence. In this matter Mr. Childs has always felt the necessity of caution, and, therefore, took the precaution to make a note of what occurred before the Baron, which he read over at the time to prevent any possibility of misstatement. For the personal misstatements as respects himself Mr. Childs cares nothing, well knowing that Messrs. Smith, Roberts, and Paul, and the South Frances committee, have always been kept informed of what occurs from time to time in the litigation, and being well aware that everything that can be done has been done to bring it to a conclusion.

BENEFIT SOCIETIES AND TRADES UNIONS.—A memorial has been presented to the Commissioners appointed to enquire into and report upon Trades Unions and Associations of Masters and Workmen by the General Builders' Association, asking for the recognition of Trades Unions, to the extent of

giving them power to hold property, and to sue and be sued, and the establishment of courts of conciliation and arbitration with absolute jurisdiction. A tax of 2d. per man employed per month (half payable by the master and half by the man) is suggested to meet the expenses of the courts.

LOCAL ENTERPRISE ENCOURAGEMENT COMPANIES.

In an interesting little pamphlet (just issued through Messrs. Layton, of Fleet-street), Mr. ARTHUR SCRATCHLEY, the well-known actuary, suggests the desirability of establishing limited liability companies, combining the business of building societies and loan and discount companies, supporting his recommendations by drawing attention to the advantages of local over central organisations in the management of joint-stock companies. Mr. Scratchley admits that the Building Societies Act enables the industrious classes to fructify their small savings by aggregation, and confers advantages, such as simplicity of organization and exemption from stamp duties, but he complains of, as objectionable, the very salutary restrictions which limits their investments to real or leasehold estate. He maintains that a Scratchley company would be very different from the large finance and credit companies of London, whose shareholders have suffered so severely during the recent monetary panic, because his companies, being local, could take no step except under the vigilant supervision of persons acquainted with every inch of the ground over which its financial operations would extend. As it would be no advantage to a Scratchley company that its shares should be sought and held by persons who do not wish to remain members, he observes that it would be compelled to ask for a quotation on the Stock Exchange, through the mysterious dealings of whose members a perfectly sound and prosperous company may be brought to ruin. Mr. Scratchley very truly states that many of the errors of existing companies arise from excess of power given to directors, and excess of confidence reposed in them; and in proof of the accuracy of his remark he quotes the words of the Chairman at a meeting of a company held in the early part of 1865: —"We are bound to study the interests of those who are connected with us in business; and for us to specify the manner in which the profits are derived, however satisfactory that would be to the shareholders, yet might injure others, and disturb the relations between ourselves and those with whom we transact business." This speech was followed by the declaration of a 10 per cent. dividend, and a cordial vote of thanks to the Chairman and directors, not a question being asked, and the whole proceedings occupying only a few minutes. The company is now winding-up in Chancery.

With regard to the method of conducting a Local Enterprise Encouragement Company, Mr. Scratchley proposes to follow exactly the practice adopted by existing finance companies; he would prefer small loans to large ones, in order to multiply the investments and lessen the relative risk, would charge higher interest for loans for long terms than for short ones, and would require in every transaction a margin in the security, increasing in amount with the period for which the advance is made; whilst in receiving deposits he suggests that a low rate of interest only should be promised on deposits for a short term or withdrawal at short notice, the interest being graduated according to the term for which the deposit is made or the notice agreed to be given, and would further add the novel provision that the whole of a depositor's account should not be allowed to be withdrawn at once, but by successive notices of one-fourth or one-fifth at a time. But, as he very truly remarks, the success of every company depends mainly upon the providing of effective independent supervision over its management. Mr. Scratchly elucidates his project by an imaginary prospectus, which provides for the issue of three classes of shares, representing, respectively, paid-up and ordinary shares, and building society shares bearing 4 per cent. compound interest, and withdrawable. The officers comprise directors, inspecting committee, audit and check committee, solicitor, surveyors, consulting actuary, bankers, and secretary; so that, considering that in many instances the shareholders and customers could scarcely be more numerous than the officers, collusion would be very difficult: 13 heads of objects are given for promoters to select from, and, as these comprise the business of every company at present in existence, it will be admitted that a company including the whole would be sufficiently comprehensive for all practical purposes; and as Mr. Scratchley shows that any seven persons could form such a company at an outlay of little more than 2*l.*, there is nothing to prevent the principle being thoroughly tested. The pamphlet will certainly prove highly suggestive to a very large number of persons.

IMPROVEMENT IN GAS ILLUMINATION.—It was some time since proposed to substitute for the ordinary gas light the more intense Drummond light, which is produced by introducing a piece of quicklime or magnesia into the flame of a mixture of oxygen and street gas. The effects thus obtained surpass those of the latter so considerably that most persons have felt that all that was required to permit of this principle of lighting was the introduction of a cheap process of obtaining oxygen gas. Mr. BOURBOUZE, however, has now constructed an apparatus which does away entirely with the preparation of oxygen, affording at the same time a great economy in regard to the quantity of gas employed. The former is substituted by atmospheric air, the practical arrangement for effecting the combustion being the following:—The gases are admitted into one common tube; from thence they pass through a sheet of metal, perforated with a great many holes, in order to be divided into many small jets; these are delivered through a gauze of platinum wire, when they are lighted. The metal, in being heated, soon becomes red, then white, and thus diffuses a dazzling light.

COAL-CUTTING BY MACHINERY.—Mr. J. ELLIOTT, of Southampton, has invented improved machinery for tunnelling and cutting coal, slate-rock, or other minerals, which consists of a circular rotating disc, either with teeth, or formed to receive movable tools of varied form, set in a slightly spiral line, in the direction of the forward cut; he removes the core produced by the forward cut by means of a crank-arm, connected by a pivot joint to the disc. The central axle, when in action, on which the cutting-discs revolve and advance, rests at one end in a bearing in or fixed to the substance to be cut into, and at the other end in a bearing borne either by wheels, or by uprights, or by cross-pieces resting on or let into the rock. When not at work, or for transit, the axle either rests at both ends on bearings borne by wheels, or the various parts can readily be transported separately. The cutting-discs revolve with and advance on the axle, so as to cut into the coal beyond the central axle bearing. The forward motion of the cutting-discs is ensured by attaching a chain to the arm, and carried over rollers, to secure the proper direction. The forms of the movable cutting-tools proposed to be used with the rotating discs are by preference triangular in plan and section, disposed in sets in a slightly spiral line in the direction of the entering cut, the advance tools being narrow in plan and deep in section, and followed by other tools gradually widening in plan and diminishing in section. In order to facilitate the release and removal of the core left by the forward cut, a cranked arm or arms is or are connected by a pivot-joint with the cutting disc or discs, the portion of such arm which enters the cut having teeth or movable tools connected to it, which are put in operation by acting on the portion of the arm which remains without the cut; or the same result may be produced by a spindle and key acting on an arm carrying tools, and connected to the rotating disc. The above-described machine may be fixed so as to work at any required angle, and two or more machines may be arranged so as to work in combination.

AUSTRALIAN POSTAL ROUTE THROUGH BRITISH NORTH AMERICA.—With reference to the Australian project to abandon the Panama route for that by San Francisco as soon as the Atlantic and Pacific Railway shall have been completed, on the ground that the distance from Wellington (New Zealand) to San Francisco is 700 miles shorter than to Panama, with the great advantage of having Tahiti in the direct course and available for forming a commodious coaling station, Mr. A. G. Dallas, of the Reform Club, thinks it worthy of consideration whether Victoria (Vancouver Island) might not be substituted for San Francisco, so that, by a railway from Canada through British Columbia, England would be placed in direct postal communication, through her own territory, not only with Japan, China, and the Eastern Archipelago, but with New Zealand and our Australian colonies; securing the unlimited supply of coal obtainable in Vancouver Island, together with its capacious harbours, and boundless forests adapted for shipbuilding, which give it a preponderating advantage ove rboth San Francisco and Panama; whilst a liberal grant of land now lying useless would, as M. Tal as bell ve , induce capitalists to come forward and complete a scheme which would not only unite England with her distant possessions, but open up a large continent for settlement, and develope its mineral and agricultural wealth, its coal fields, fisheries, and forests.

Petitions for winding-up the Baglan Hall Collieries Company (Limited), the Imperial Steam and Household Coal Company (Limited), the Taff Vale Coal and Coke Company, and of the Iron Ship Coating Company (Limited) are to be heard before Vice-Chancellor Malins on the 17th instant.

*** **With this day's Journal we give a SUPPLEMENTAL SHEET, in which appears—Prof. Smyth's Lectures at the Royal School of Mines *(concluded)*—Institution of Naval Architects—Institution of Civil Engineers—Society of Engineers—London Association of Foremen Engineers—Liquid Fuel—Lime Light—Crystallisation—the South Staffordshire Mine Agents, and the local Government Inspector—the Shropshire Coal Field—Prevention of Smoke—Liquid Gas—Waste of Mineral and other Natural Products—Mining Investment—Progress of Mining—Mining Machinery, and Machine Mining—West St. Ives Mine—Darien Canal.**

*** **With last week's Journal a SUPPLEMENTAL SHEET was given, in which appears—Prof. Smyth's Lectures at the Royal School of Mines *(continued)*—Mining Episodes in India, by Mr. George Henwood. Letters: Technical Education, by Mr. John Randall, F.G.S.; Mining in Mexico, by Mr. John P. Sewell; Hot-Air Engines; Prevention of Smoke; Cleveland Steel; the Inventor of the Electric Telegraph, by Mr. T. Fothergill Cooke. New Penrose and Unity Silver-Lead Mines *(illustrated)*. Foreign Mine Reports: United Mexican; Mariquita; El Chico; Capula; and Lusitanian.**

The Mining Market; Prices of Metals, Ores, &c.

METAL MARKET—LONDON, APRIL 9, 1868.

COPPER.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Best selected..p. ton	81	0	0-	82	0	0
Tough cake and tile	78	0	0-	79	0	0
Sheathing & sheets.	82	0	0-	83	0	0
Bolts	83	0	0-	—		
Bottoms	86	0	0-	88	0	0
Old (Exchange)	68	0	0-	70	0	0
Burra Burra	83	10	0-	84	0	0
Wire.....per lb.	0	1	0-	0	1	0½
Tubes	0	0	11½	1	0	

BRASS.	Per lb.
Sheets .....per lb.	9d.-10d.
Wire ..... "	8½d.-9½d.
Tubes ..... "	10½d.-11d.
Yellow Metal Sheath.p. lb.	7¼d.- —
Sheets ..... "	7 d.- —

SPELTER.	Per ton.
Foreign on the spot.	£20 5 0-20 7 6
" to arrive ..	20 5 0-20 7 6

ZINC.						
In sheets	£26	0	0-	—		
TIN.						
English blocks			98	0	0	
Do., bars (in barrels)			99	0	0	
Do., refined.....			101	0	0	
Banca	£96	0	0-96	10	0	
Straits	94	0	0-94	10	0	

TIN-PLATES.*	Per box.
IC Charcoal, 1st qua.	1 7 0- 1 10 0
IX Ditto, 1st quality	1 13 0- 1 16 0
IC Ditto, 2d quality..	1 5 0- 1 7 0
IX Ditto, 2d quality..	1 11 0- 1 13 0
IC Coke.....	1 2 6- 1 4 0
IX Ditto	1 8 6- 1 10 0
Canada plates, p.ton..	13 10 0- —
Ditto, at works	12 10 0- —

IRON.	Per ton.
Bars Welsh, in London	6 5 0- —
Ditto, to arrive	6 2 6- 6 5 0
Nail rods	6 15 0- 7 0 0
" Staffd. in London	7 7 6- 8 10 0
Bars ditto	7 7 6- 9 10 0
Hoops ditto	8 5 0- 9 15 0
Sheets, single	9 0 0-11 0 0
Pig No. 1, in Wales ..	3 15 0- 4 5 0
Refined metal, ditto..	4 0 0- 5 0 0
Bars, common ditto..	5 10 0- 5 15 0
Do. mrch. Tyne or Tees	6 10 0- —
Do., railway, in Wales	5 10 0- 5 15 0
Do., Swed. in London.	10 0 0-10 5 0
To arrive	10 0 0-10 5 0
Pig, No. 1, in Clyde ..	2 12 9- 2 17 0
Do. f.o.b. Tyne or Tees	2 9 6- —
Do. Nos. 3, 4, f.o.b. do.	2 6 6- 2 7 0
Railway chairs	5 10 0- 5 15 0
" spikes	11 0 0-12 0 0
Indian Charcoal Pigs, in London p. ton..	7 0 0- 7 10

STEEL.	Per ton.
Swed., in kegs (rolled)..	14 5 0- —
" (hammered)..	14 15 0-15 0 0
Ditto, in faggots	16 0 0- —
English, spring	17 0 0-23 0 0
QUICKSILVER (p. bottle)	6 17 0- —

LEAD.	Per ton.
English Pig, com.....	19 10 0-19 12 6
Ditto, LB.....	19 15 0- —
Ditto, WB	21 10 0- —
Ditto, sheet.....	20 5 0- —
Ditto, red lead	20 15 0- —
Ditto, white	27 0 0-30 0 0
Ditto, patent shot....	22 10 0-23 0 0
Spanish.....	18 15 0-19 0 0

* At the works, 1s. to 1s. 6d. per box less.

REMARKS.—The improvement which has been already noticed as having taken place in the Metal Market seems now to be gradually establishing itself upon a permanent basis, so that it may be reasonably expected that ere long we shall be enabled to record that an active and energetic business is being done in metals of all kinds. Confidence is now becoming very general, and buyers give out their orders with much more freedom than they have done for some time, while orders are coming in from abroad in greater numbers and to a more considerable extent than has lately been the case. Advices generally from foreign countries, and also the colonies, are more satisfactory, and give the prospect of extended commerce and increased business, causing an air of much greater cheerfulness to pervade the metal trade, and giving encouragement to the anticipation that the depression which has pervaded it for so long a time is now passing away, to be succeeded by a period of prosperity and success similar to that which it has experienced in former times. The impeachment of President Johnson is still the paramount subject which attracts attention in the United States, and its result is looked forward to with anxiety by all parties there. We trust it may be such as to allay the present irritated feeling of political parties, though we much fear that whichever way it terminates such will not be the case. It is, however, to be hoped that it will in no way injuriously affect our commercial relations with America, or that the large business done with the United States should in any measure be decreased; but that when the present excitement has in some measure subsided an increased business may be done.

COPPER.—The market for this metal has shown increased firmness during the week, and a very fair amount of business has been done in various kinds. About 200 tons of Wallaroo have been sold, at 81*l.* 10s. to 82*l.*, and is now held for 82*l.* 10s. Several hundred tons of Chili bars have also been sold, at 74*l.* 10s. to 75*l.*

IRON.—In Staffordshire, a slight improvement in the demand appears to have taken place, which it is hoped, as the season becomes more advanced, will be more fully developed. In Welsh, the tendency to improvement is making some slow progress, but so far as actual operations at the works are concerned, it can be said to be as yet hardly perceptible. Preparations are being made for a considerable increase in the exports, principally to the United States and Russia, the demand from both countries being expected to increase. Already there are several vessels in port chartered, to carry rails to the American markets, and others are expected to follow. Additional contracts on home account are being offered, which is considered a proof that the general trade of the country is recovering from its long prostration. In Swedish iron the demand is not at present very active, and holders are not quite so firm in their prices. In Scotch pig-iron, the tendency throughout the week has been to lower prices, but towards the close a little better feeling has been manifested, the last price received from Glasgow being 52s. 4d. cash.

LEAD.—The market has become much quieter, and the demand less active; prices are, however, still firm at the quotations.

TIN.—On Monday the smelters announced an advance of 2*l.* per ton in English, making present prices 98*l.* for blocks, 99*l.* for bars, and 101*l.* for refined. The market for foreign has also advanced; considerable business has been done in Straits at 93*l.* 10s. to 94*l.* cash on the spot, and 94*l.* 10s. for arrival, and the tendency is to increased firmness. Banca is also higher, business having been done at 96*l.* to 96*l.* 10s., the quotation in Holland being 56¼ guilders.

SPELTER continues very quiet, the demand being only very moderate. The quotation for parcels on the spot remains at 20*l.* 5s. to 20*l.* 7s. 6d.

TIN-PLATES.—The quarter commences under favourable auspices for the makers, orders being considerable, and, consequently, prices are stiffening, with every prospect of further advance.

STEEL and QUICKSILVER remain without alteration.

A marked improvement has this week taken place in the MINING SHARE MARKET, and owing to one or two good discoveries a more active business has been done, at advanced prices, in Tincroft, Grenville, East Grenville, West Frances, West Prince of Wales, West Chiverton, and West Seton. A fair business has also been done in Great Wheal Vor, Prince of Wales, Chontales, Great Laxey, Wheal Basset, Wheal Buller, Wheal Chiverton, and a few other mines. Tin has advanced 2*l.* per ton this week, and the standard for copper ores was again up on Thursday 2*l.* 10s., which looks well for copper mines.

West Chiverton, 64½ to 65½; the 120 cross-cut towards the lode has been driven 6 ft., and the shaft commenced sinking below this level this week. The 110 east is worth 25*l.* per fm.; the 110 west, 80*l.* to 90*l.*; the 100, west of Burgess's, 10*l.*; the 100, east of cross-cut, 50*l.*; the 100 west of cross-cut, 50*l.*; the 100, east of No. 3 winze is worth 50*l.*, and west 60*l.*; the 90, west of Batters's cross-cut, is worth 15*l.*; the 90 west, on Williams's, 15*l.*; the 90 west, on north lode, 25*l.* per fm.; the 80 west, on north lode, 10*l.*; the 70 west, on new north lode, 15*l.* per fm.; the 60 west, 12*l.* The stopes continue to look well. The points in operation, independent of stopes and pitches, are valued in the aggregate at 417*l.* per fathom.

East Grenville shares have advanced to 1⅞, 2⅛; in the 95 east, on the caunter lode, the lode is 2½ feet wide, worth 10*l.* and 12*l.* per fathom for tin, and 1 ton of grey copper ore per fathom. Copper has also been cut in the shaft worth 2 tons per fathom. Wheal Grenville shares have advanced to 37s. 6d., 42s. 6d.; the mine has improved, and a new lode discovered in the 120 west. West Frances shares have advanced to 45, 50, and leave off 37½ to 42½; the shaft is reported worth 60*l.* per fathom; the 108 fm. level, 50*l.* per fathom; the 85 fm. level, 50*l.* per fathom; the rise in the back of the 85 fm. level, 35*l.* per fathom; and the 77 fathom level, 20*l.* per fathom. A speedy improvement is expected in the 77 and 95 fm. levels, where cross-cutting has been commenced. Chiverton Moor receded from 6½ to 5½ rather suddenly, and then rallied, and leave off 5⅞ to 6. Chiverton Valley, 4¼ to 4½. Prince of Wales, 51s. to 53s.; the lode in the 65, east and west, continues without alteration, and the 55 east is worth 60*l.* per fathom. Chontales, 3⅞ to 4⅛; advices have been received, *via* New York, that the remittances for last month will be 323 ozs. The new commissioner arrived at the mines on Feb. 23, and probably his opinion, if not his report, may be received by the mail due early next week.

West Prince of Wales, 9s. to 11s.; some splendid stones of ore have been broken from the south (or Prince of Wales) lode this week, and the mine has great prospects of early success. Bedford United, 25s. to 30s.; Carn Brea, 20 to 22½; Clifford Amalgamated, 5⅞ to 6½; Cook's Kitchen, 11 to 12; Devon Great Consols, 440 to 450; Drake Walls, ⅜ to ¾; East Caradon, 3½ to 3¾; East Carn Brea, 25s. to 30s. North Treskerby, 22s. to 24s.; at the meeting, the accounts showed a loss on two months of 112*l.* 9s. 1d., and a balance in hand of 321*l.* 4s. 1d., independent of the last sale of ore, 1114*l.* 17s. 8d.; the report states the ends at this time are not rich, but, looking at the chances before them, the agents fully believe the day is not far distant when they will be in a much better position.

East Gunnislake and South Bedford, 20s. to 30s.; East Lovell, 8½ to 8¾; East Russell, 10s. to 15s.; Frontino and Bolivia, 10s. to 12s.; Great Laxey, 16½ to 17½; Great Wheal Vor, 18 to 19; Herodsfoot, 37 to 39; Marke Valley, 6⅜ to 6½; North Crofty, 2¾ to 3; North Downs, 25s. to 27s. 6d.; Wheal Mary Florence, 10s. to 15s.; Wheal Emily Henrietta, 22 to 24; Okel Tor, 12s. to 14s.; Providence Mines, 28 to 30; South Caradon, 400 to 410; South Crofty, 19 to 21; South Frances, 19 to 21; Tincroft, 14½ to 15½; West Caradon, 6½ to 7½; West Drake Walls, 8s. to 10s.; West Seton, 205 to 210. Wheal Basset, 65 to 67; at the meeting a dividend of 1*l.* per share was declared. Wheal Chiverton, 2¾ to 3; Wheal Mary Ann, 21 to 22; Wheal Seton, 75 to 80; Wheal Trelawny, 8 to 9.

Business in the Mining Market on the Stock Exchange continues active, and fully maintains its improved appearance, the feeling evidently being to buy low-priced shares. Rosa Grande, United Mexican, Anglo-Brazilian, and Pestarena having been in good request. The reports received by the directors of the latter company continue to be of a very favourable character. St. John del Rey shares have again fallen, on the receipt of advices by the Oneida. The wall still continues to fall, and both the yield and produce have considerably fallen off The following are the closing quotations:—St. John del Rey, 21½ to 22½; Don Pedro, 2 to 2¼ prem.; Anglo-Brazilian, 3-16ths to 1-16th dis.; Rossa Grande, 1-16th dis. to 1-16th prem.; Chontales, 1⅛ to 1⅞ dis.; Pestarena, ⅜ to ½ dis.; Anglo-Italian, par to ¼ prem.; United Mexican, 1⅜ to 1½; Anglo-Argentine, ¼ to ½ prem.; Port Phillip, 1⅜ to 1½; English and Australian Copper Smelting Company, 11-16ths to 13-16ths; Kapunda, ¼ to ⅜; Yudanamutana, 2⅛ to 2⅜; Alamillos, 1¼ to 2¼; Central American, ¼ dis. to par.; Frontino and Bolivia, ½ to ⅝; Nerbudda Coal and Iron, 1½ to 1 dis. British Mines have been dealt in to a moderate extent, and prices have been supported. Clifford Amalgamated, 5⅜ to 6¼; Chiverton, 2⅜ to 3¼; Drake Walls, ½ to ⅝; Devon Consols, 440 to 450; East Caradon, 3¼ to 3⅜; East Basset, 10 to 12; East Carn Brea, 1¼ to 1⅜; Chiverton Moor, 6 to 6¼; North Crofty, 2⅜ to 3; Prince of Wales, 2½ to 2¾; Providence, 27 to 29; South Caradon, 400 to 410; Great Vor, 18¼ to 18¾; West Chiverton, 64½ to 65½; Tincroft, 14 to 14½; Wheal Seton, 75 to 80; West Seton, 200 to 210; Wheal Buller, 12 to 14. Grenville shares have improved to 39s., 41s.; and East Grenville shares are also enquired for. Chiverton Valley shares close 4½ to 5. North Wales mines are unchanged in quotations—Minera shares are 165 to 175; Glan Alun, 7s. to 8s.; Maes-y-Safn, 27 to 28.

The directors of the SAO VICENTE MINING COMPANY (Limited) have the satisfaction to announce that arrangements have been made with Capt. Thomas Treloar, the consulting engineer of the Don Pedro North del Rey Gold Mining Company, to act as consulting engineer to this company also.

At Redruth Ticketing, on Thursday, 1827 tons of ore were sold, realising 7932*l.* 13s. The particulars of the sale were:—Average standard, 122*l.* 16s.; average produce, 5⅓; average price per ton, 4*l.* 7s. 0d.; quantity of fine copper, 105 tons 10 cwts. The following are the particulars of the sales during the past month:—

Date.	Tons.	Standard.	Produce.	Per ton.	Per unit.	Ore copper.
Mar.12....	1374	....£123 2 0	.... 5¼	....£3 13 6	.... 14s. 1d.	....£70 8 6
" 19....	3611	.... 119 12 0	 6	.... 4 9 6	.... 14 10	.... 74 3 6
" 26....	2103	.... 109 4 0	.... 7⅜	.... 5 12 0	.... 14 7	.... 73 4 0
Apr. 2....	3151	.... 118 6 0	.... 6⅛	.... 4 8 6	.... 14 7	.... 73 0 0
" 9....	1827	.... 122 16 0	.... 5¼	.... 4 7 0	.... 15 1	.... 75 13 0

Compared with last week's sale, the advance has been in the standard 2*l.* 10s., and in the price per ton of ore about 2s. 10d. Compared with the corresponding sale of last month, the advance has been in the standard 4*l.* 10s., and in the price per ton of ore about 5s. 3d.

At the Governor and Company of Copper Miners' in England annual meeting, on Wednesday (Mr. L. H. Haslewood in the chair), the report was received and adopted, and the retiring directors and auditors re-elected. Details in another column.

At Great North Downs general meeting, on Wednesday (Mr. J. A. M. Cope in the chair), the accounts showed a profit on the four months' working of 1100*l.* 9s. 5d., and a credit balance of 2233*l.* 3s. 11d., which amount it was resolved to carry forward to the credit of next account. Full details elsewhere.

At the Carnarvonshire Slate Company meeting, on Friday next, it will be proposed to authorise the directors to issue irredeemable 15*l.* per cent. preference shares; to borrow for ten years 5000*l.* on third mortgage debentures at 15 per cent. per annum interest; to renew for ten years 10,000*l.* of first mortgage debentures falling due in January next; and to acquire, by lease or otherwise, land adjoining the quarries, upon such terms as may appear to the directors advantageous to the company. The directors, "while they forbear to hold out hopes to the shareholders which have hitherto proved fallacious, cannot but give it as their opinion that, with adequate means at their disposal, the undertaking will eventually succeed."

At the Lusitanian Mining Company meeting, on Thursday (Mr. H. Reeve in the chair), the reports and accounts were unanimously adopted, and the retiring directors and auditor re-elected. Details in another column.

At the Agra Bank (Limited) meeting on Tuesday, the Chairman stated that everything is going on to the satisfaction of the board, and he described the prospects of the undertaking as good. Some discussion took place with regard to the remuneration of Mr. Cannan, the liquidator of the Agra and Masterman's Bank, who, it will be remembered, originally made a claim of 37,000*l.* for his services, and afterwards reduced it to 28,000*l.* Eventually, a resolution was passed authorising the directors to offer Mr. Cannan only 5000*l.* in settlement of his claim, such payment to be made on condition of his handing to the board all the outstanding accounts, &c., of the Agra and Masterman's Bank.

At the British Empire Mutual Life Assurance Company annual meeting on Tuesday the amount of new business effected during the year 1867 was stated as 207,956*l.* The income for the year was 90,906*l.*, and the accumulated fund arising solely from premiums had reached 389,437*l.*, showing an increase of 45,993*l.* in the year. The company has now attained its majority, having just completed its 21st year. Since its formation it has issued 17,394 policies, assuring an aggregate sum of 3,899,870*l.* It has created profits to the extent of 190,828*l.*, the whole of which sum has been appropriated amongst the members, and it has paid on death claims 305,041*l.*

At the London and Lancashire Life Assurance Company meeting, on Wednesday, the new assurances for the year were reported at 199,750*l.*, producing in premiums 5784*l.* The balance in favour of the company, after payment of 5 per cent. to the proprietors, was over 10,000*l.*, and it was reported that the accumulation fund now equals 41 per cent. of the nett premiums received since the commencement.

The Bank of England returns for the week ending on Wednesday evening showed in the ISSUE DEPARTMENT a decrease in the "notes issued" of 206,980*l.*, which is represented by a corresponding decrease in the "coin and bullion" on the other side of the account. In the BANKING DEPARTMENT there is shown a decrease in the "public deposits" of 3,016,297*l.*; in the "seven day and other bills" of 11,145*l.*; and in the "rest" of 836,308*l.*: together, 3,863,750*l.*; and an increase in the "other deposits" of 854,943*l.*=2,708,807*l.* On the asset side of the account there is a decrease in the "Government securities" of 3754*l.*,

and in the "other securities" of 1,982,778*l.* =1,986,532*l.*, showing a total decrease in the reserve of 722,275*l.*

On the Stock Exchange a fair amount of business has been transacted in Mining Shares during the week. The following prices were officially recorded in British Mining Shares:—Devon Great Consols, 445, 447½, 448½; West Chiverton, 65, 64¾; West Caradon, 7¼; Great Laxey, 17½, 17⅝, 17¾; Great Wheal Vor, 18½, 18¾, 18¼; North Wheal Crofty, 3⅛.—In Colonial Mining Shares the prices were:—Cape Copper, 10¼, 10½, 11; Port Phillip, 1½, 1 7-16ths; Yudanamutana, 2¼, 2⅛, 2¼, 2 5-16ths; Worthing, 7-16ths.—In Foreign Mining Shares the prices were:—Anglo-Brazilian, ¼, ⅜; Don Pedro, 2 3-16ths, 2⅛, 2¼ prem.; Pestarena, 2¼, 2⅜; St. John del Rey, 23½, 23, 21½, 20½, 20¼, 22½, 21¾, 23; United Mexican, 1 11-16ths, 1 13-16ths; Capula, ⅜; Chontales, 4½, 4, 4 1-16th, 4⅛, 3 15-16ths.

COAL MARKET.—The fresh arrivals this week amount to 88 ships. House coals have continued in steady request, fully supporting last quotations. Hartley coals have been less active, and we quote a reduction of 6d. in prices. Friday being "Good Friday," no market was held. Haswell Wallsend, 17s.; East Hartlepool Wallsend, 16s. 6d.; South Hetton Wallsend, 17s.; Caradock Wallsend, 16s.; South Kelloe Wallsend, 15s. 9d.; Eden Main, 15s.; Kelloe Wallsend, 14s. 9d.; Trimdon Thornley, 14s. Unsold, 18 cargoes; 5 ships at sea.

Mr. J. R. Scott, the Registrar of the London coal market, has published the following statistics of imports and exports of coal into and from the port and district of London by sea, railway, and canal during March, 1868:—

IMPORTS.

By Sea.	Ships.	Tons.
Newcastle	219	109,366
Seaham	78	20,749
Sunderland	123	62,681
Middlesborough	11	4,685
Hartlepool	139	40,323
Scotch	8	2,736
Welsh	5	1,428
Yorkshire	21	1,796
Small coal	1	526
Cinders	8	635
Total	613	244,925
March, 1867	416	201,892

By Railway and Canal.	Tons.	cwt.
London and N.-Western	93,414	12
Great Northern	70,090	0
Great Western	36,903	0
Midland	10,212	12
Great Eastern	31,828	4
South-Western	3,492	14
London, Chatham, and Dover	11	0
London, Tilbury, and Southend	11	0
South-Eastern	2,777	13
Grand Junction Canal	832	0
Total	249,572	15
March, 1867	284,130	5

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT, 1867 AND 1868.

By Sea.	Ships.	Tons.
Jan. 1 to March 31, 1868	1,932	823,421
Jan. 1 to March 31, 1867	1,611	721,891
Increase in pres. year	321	106,530

By Railway and Canal.	Tons.	cwt.
Jan. 1 to March 31, 1867.	830,598	7
Jan. 1 to March 31, 1868.	759,576	2
Decrease in present year.	71,022	5

THE EXPORT COAL TRADE.—The exports of coal from the United Kingdom in February amounted to 582,227 tons, as compared with 622,069 tons in February, 1867, and 564,158 tons in February, 1866. The exports declined in February to Denmark, Prussia, France, Spain, and Italy, but they increased to the Hanse Towns, the United States, Brazil, British India, &c. In the two months ending Feb. 29 this year the total quantity of coal exported from the United Kingdom was 1,257,397 tons, as compared with 1,182,959 tons in the corresponding period of 1867, and 1,122,658 tons in the corresponding period of 1866. The exports to France in the first two months of this year were scarcely up to the mark of 1867, having amounted to 324,466 tons, against 332,687 tons in the corresponding two months of 1867, and 285,197 tons in the corresponding two months of 1866. The exports have, however, considerably expanded this year to the Hanse Towns, and also to Brazil and British India. The value of the coal exported from the United Kingdom in February was 299,341*l.*, against 324,557*l.* in February, 1867, and 288,826*l.* in February, 1866; and for the two months ending Feb. 29 this year, 655,462*l.*, against 625,571*l.* in 1867, and 585,837*l.* in 1866 (corresponding periods).

TIN TRADE.—Messrs. Von Dadelszen and North (April 7) write:—The cheerful anticipations in our last have been borne out during the past month. At the Dutch sale the brokers offered 53½ fls. for the first lots, but the Trading Company refused the bid, stating their reserve price was 55 fls.; at this price the brokers took 10,500 slabs, and the remaining 40,500 slabs were withdrawn. We learn that the company have since announced their decision to withhold this tin entirely from the market, unless such an offer be made as will justify them in calling the attention of the Colonial Minister to it, in which case they will simultaneously announce their decision to Rotterdam and Amsterdam on the subject. The unexpected withdrawal from the market of so large a quantity of tin has naturally had a very beneficial effect, and during the last few days a large business has been doing, at gradually advancing prices. The prospects for the future are very encouraging, for the supply of Banca for the autumn sale being small makes holders firm, and, with a continued good consumption and increased speculative feeling, we look with confidence to still higher prices. The quantity of tin here and in Holland, compared with the three preceding years, on March 31, was:—

	1868. Slabs.	Tons.	1867. Slabs.	Tons.	1866. Slabs.	Tons.	1865. Slabs.	Tons.
Stock in Holland	174,448=	5400	176,184=	5637	171,460=	5490	48,050=	1540
Arrived for next sale	11,826=	360	23,355=	748	48,054=	1540	150,918=	4830
Billiton in Holland		260		450		400		—
Stock here		1862		2686		2880		3370
Total tons		7882		9521		10,210		9740

The quantity of tin now afloat for Great Britain is 1446 tons, against 1272 tons last year; to Continental Europe, 60 tons; and to America, 492 tons.

MINING IN WALES—THE EAST MID-WALES LEAD MINING COMPANY.—A perusal of the details of this meeting, reported in another column, cannot fail to impress the reader with the many advantages resulting from the adoption of such a commendable arrangement in the starting of a new mine. Those interested are thereby offered the opportunity of visiting the property, and of gaining information by which they may form their own opinion as to the merits of the enterprise. Such a plan, if more generally adopted, would unquestionably be productive of satisfactory results, if for no other reason than that it would tend to avert those baneful consequences which unfortunately often arise from placing an entire confidence is unsupported representations.

CHONTALES.—Information has been received that Mr. Belt arrived safely, and in good health, at the mines on Feb. 23. The remittance of gold advised is 323 ozs.

BIRMINGHAM FINANCIAL COMPANY (LIMITED),
OFFICES,—WATERLOO STREET, BIRMINGHAM.
CAPITAL,—HALF A MILLION,
Reserve fund, £12,000.
ADVANCES made upon approved real and other securities.
DEFERRED PAYMENTS on Wagon Leases and other contracts purchased or advances made thereon. HENRY ALLBUTT, Secretary.

AMERICAN MINES.
MR. R. P. ROTHWELL, Mining Engineer and Metallurgist,
OFFICE,—WILKES BARRE, PENNSYLVANIA, U.S.,
Having a LARGE EXPERIENCE in EUROPEAN and AMERICAN MINES, can FURNISH RELIABLE INFORMATION on the VALUE of MINERAL PROPERTY in any part of the UNITED STATES or the dominion of CANADA.

DEER PARK MINE,
NEAR LUCKETT, STOKE CLIMSLAND, CORNWALL.
This sett is 1½ mile west of Devon Great Consols. It lies in a stratum of killas at the foot of granite. There are five east and west lodes and five cross-courses in the sett; three of these lodes underlie north, and two south. The two south underlies are 6 fms. apart—one of them is a large and beautiful gossan lode, intermixed with mundic and prian, 2 fms. wide, and underlies 1 ft. 6 in. in a fathom; and there is every reason to believe there is a good course of ore under this gossan, and it is all but certain that it is the Devon Great Consols lode, as it lies in the same direction. This lode has long been searched for, but was never discovered west of Wheal Maria until about seven or eight months since, and is worthy of recommendation, and we offer it with confidence to all who wish to speculate in mining. There is a stream of water on each side of the sett, which will prove of great value in working the mine. One shaft will command three lodes, two south underlies, and one north. The sett is more than a mile long and nearly a mile wide, and two levels are driving on the course of the lodes under the hill, and which leaves a back of more than 50 fms. high. The celebrated Holmbush lode, from which so many thousand ton of ore have been sold, crosses this sett, and a level is driven on its course for about 14 fathoms.
For further particulars apply to the agent, JOHN BUCKNELL, Luckett, Calington, Cornwall.

Contract for Coals for Her Majesty's Dockyards, Victualling Yards, &c.

CONTRACT DEPARTMENT, ADMIRALTY, SOMERSET HOUSE.

THE COMMISSIONERS for Executing the Office of Lord High Admiral of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, do hereby give notice that on TUESDAY, the 5th May next, at Two o'clock, they will be READY to TREAT with such persons as may be WILLING to CONTRACT for SUPPLYING Her Majesty's Dockyards, Victualling Yards, Naval Hospitals, Royal Marine Barracks, and Infirmaries, and the Admiralty, Marine, and Coast Guard offices in London, with

COALS.

A form of the tender, with a distribution of the coals, and conditions of contract, may be obtained at the above department.

No tender will be received after Two o'clock on the day of treaty, nor will any be noticed unless the party attends, or an agent for him duly authorised in writing.

Every tender must be addressed to the Secretary of the Admiralty, and bear in the left-hand corner the words "Tender for Coals," and must also be delivered at the Department of the Storekeeper-General, Admiralty, Somerset House, accompanied by a letter signed by two responsible persons, engaging to become bound with the person tendering in the sum of £20 per 100 tons for the due performance of the contract.

By order, ANTONIO BRADY,
Registrar of Contracts and Public Securities.
Contract Department, Admiralty, Somerset House, April 8, 1868.

Contract for Best British Iron.

BY ORDER OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE FOR INDIA IN COUNCIL.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the DIRECTOR-GENERAL OF STORES FOR INDIA will be READY on or before Monday, the 13th instant, to RECEIVE PROPOSALS, in writing, sealed up, from such persons as may be willing to SUPPLY—

BEST BRITISH IRON.

And that the conditions of the said contract may be had on application addressed to the Director-General of Stores, India Office, Westminster, S.W., where the proposals are to be left any time before Two o'clock P.M. of the said 13th day of April, 1868, after which hour no tender will be received.

India Office, April 6, 1868. GERALD C. TALBOT, Director-General.

Army Contracts—Bread and Meat.

WAR OFFICE, PALL MALL, LONDON, S.W.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that the Secretary of State for War will be prepared to RECEIVE TENDERS for the SUPPLY of BREAD and MEAT for the use of Her Majesty's Land Forces stationed in the following districts during a period of six months, commencing 1st June, 1868—viz.:

NORTH BRITAIN DISTRICT	....	Commissariat Office,	3, Hill-st., Edinburgh
NORTHERN	,, ...	ditto	Barrack-st., Hulme, Manchester.
EASTERN	,, ...	ditto	The Camp, Colchester
SOUTH-EASTERN	,, ...	ditto	4, Castle-st., Dover.
WESTERN	,, ...	ditto	20, East Emma-place, Plymouth.
SOUTH-WESTERN	,, ...	ditto	St. Thomas-street, Portsmouth.
LONDON	,, ...	ditto	109, Victoria-st., S.W.
CHATHAM	,, ...	ditto	The Barracks, Chatham.
WOOLWICH	,, ...	ditto	Royal Artillery, Barracks, Woolwich
CHANNEL ISLANDS	,, ...	ditto	Grosvenor-st., Jersey

Printed forms of tender, initialed and numbered, and conditions of contract, may be obtained on application to the senior commissariat officer of the district, and no tender will be entertained unless made upon the printed form so obtained.

The tenders must be sent to this office, addressed to the director of contracts, marked on the outside "Tender for Commissariat Supplies," before 12 o'clock, on Tuesday the 21st instant, after which day no tender will be received.

The Secretary of State for War reserves the right of rejecting any or all of the tenders. THOMAS HOWELL, Director of Contracts.

War Office, Pall Mall, London, S.W., April 6, 1868.

INCOME WITHOUT CASH INVESTMENT.—An OPPORTUNITY OFFERS, whereby responsible persons MAY REALISE a CONSIDERABLE INCOME without any CASH OUTLAY. None but really responsible parties need reply, as this is an exceptional and genuine business.
Address, "Investment," MINING JOURNAL Office, 26, Fleet-street, London.

TO SLATE QUARRY PROPRIETORS.—A SLATE QUARRY MANAGER, who has thorough practical knowledge from long experience in NORTH WALES and CORNWALL, is OPEN to a RE-ENGAGEMENT. Good references from last employers and others.
Address—"J. T.," Boscastle, Cornwall.

A MINING and ENGINEERING SURVEYOR, of much experience, is OPEN TO AN ENGAGEMENT. Highest references.
Address, "M. S.," Book Stall, Railway Station, Chesterfield.

WANTED, FOUR THOUSAND POUNDS, upon SECURITY of an EXCELLENT COLONIAL COLLIERY.
Apply, with real name and address, to J. H. HOWARD, Esq., solicitor, 6, Quality-court, Chancery-lane.

TO ENGINEERS AND COLLIERY PROPRIETORS.
WANTED, by a Young Man, an ENGAGEMENT as SURVEYOR. Surveys accurately, both surface and underground, and is a neat draughtsman.
Address, "M. S.," MINING JOURNAL Office, 26, Fleet-street, London, E.C.

WANTED, a SITUATION by a MINE AGENT. The Advertiser has been several years abroad; is practically acquainted with Mine Surveying, Mapping, Assaying, and Accounts, and can produce unexceptionable testimonials as to general ability, character, &c. A Foreign Mine preferred.
Address, "T. K.," MINING JOURNAL Office, 26, Fleet-street, London, E.C.

WANTED, by the Advertiser, A GENTLEMAN to JOIN HIM in OPENING a RICH TIN LODE. The lode has been proved for 200 fms. in length, and immense quantities of rich tin have been raised only a few feet from surface. It is the richest tin lode in the district.
All particulars can be had by applying to "A. B.," MINING JOURNAL Office, 26, Fleet-street, London.

WANTED, a TWENTY-HORSE CONDENSING ENGINE, with a good heavy FLY-WHEEL.
Communicate, "X. Y.," Greenfield, Holywell, N.W.

WANTED, a WATER WHEEL, from 50 to 60 ft. in diameter, and from 4 to 5 feet abreast.
Apply to Capt. WILLIAM EDWARDS RIDGWAY, Plympton, Devon.

MONEY.—A Gentleman would ASSIST with MONEY in CARRYING OUT any thoroughly FEASIBLE SCHEME or INVESTMENT, with an equitable arrangement as to profits.
Address, with full particulars, in the strictest confidence, to "K.," care of Mr. Bailey, Stationer, Streatham-place, Brixton-hill, S.W.

A GENTLEMAN, having the immediate command of £1500, MAY OBTAIN a LUCRATIVE PUBLIC POSITION (guaranteed), worth at least £300 a-year, and securities for £2000, likely to YIELD over TWENTY PER CENT. PER ANNUM. Suitable for a retired military officer or a man of business habits. *Bona fide* applicants only treated with.
Address, "Lex," MINING JOURNAL Office, 26, Fleet-street, London, E.C.

TO CLOSE A TRUST.—ON SALE, ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY SHARES in the TRELOGAN LEAD MINE, situate near HOLYWELL, FLINTSHIRE. The shares are fully paid up—namely, £10 per share—and must be sold.
Apply to Mr. LEDWARD, Crypt Chambers, Chester.

ON SALE,—A VERY PROMISING LEAD MINE and HONE QUARRY, in MERIONETHSHIRE, NORTH WALES, within six miles of the Corwen Railway Station. Royalty very moderate.
Apply to "W. X. Y.," Post-office, Llanrwst, North Wales.

The Miners' Association of Cornwall and Devonshire.

THE MINERS' ASSOCIATION OF CORNWALL AND DEVONSHIRE.—The ANNUAL MEETING, to receive the report of the Council, to examine the financial position of the society, and for other important business, will be HELD at the Public Rooms, Redruth, on MONDAY, the 20th instant.

The chair will be taken by JOHN ST. AUBYN, Esq., M.P., at Two P.M.

The Council will meet at half-past One P.M.

ROBERT HUNT, Honorary General Secretary.

Practical Geology, King's College, London.

PROF. TENNANT, F.G.S., will give a COURSE of LECTURES on GEOLOGY, having especial reference to the application of the science to ENGINEERING, MINING, ARCHITECTURE, and AGRICULTURE. The LECTURES will COMMENCE on WEDNESDAY, April 22, at Nine A.M. They will be continued on each succeeding Friday and Wednesday at the same hour. Fee, £1 11s. 6d. R. W. JELF, D.D., Principal.

MR. THOMAS THOMAS, ASSAYER, &c.,
COPPER ORE WHARVES, SWANSEA.

INVESTMENTS IN LEAD MINES.—While COPPER and TIN have been very DEPRESSED in PRICE during several years past, and, indeed, are subject to frequent fluctuations, LEAD has been comparatively STEADY, and is generally so. In proof of this, it may be stated that while in 1862 only 13 public lead mining companies divided a sum of £70,590, last year (1867) 18 divided £127,280. In the public Share List there appear 47 dividend mines, of which 20 produce lead, and show the following most favourable results:—

The aggregate amount of their paid-up capital is	£ 468,073
They have paid in dividends	1,263,587
Their aggregate market value is	1,372,657

Of these 20 mines 9 are situate in Wales, and have paid considerably more than half of the above amount of dividends. There are other lead mines in Wales and elsewhere, in private hands, and, therefore, not included in the above list, that are making good profits. For instance, there are the Dyliffe and the Van Mines, in Wales, the former of which is said to be making nearly £1000 per month, and the latter, £500 per month profit.

Particulars of some of the most desirable lead mines for investment can be obtained on application to— Mr. J. H. MURCHISON.
8, Austinfriars, London, E.C.

UNITED MEXICAN MINING COMPANY (LIMITED).—Notice is hereby given, that the ORDINARY HALF-YEARLY GENERAL MEETING of proprietors will be HELD at the office of this company on WEDNESDAY, the 6th day of May next, at One o'clock precisely.

At this meeting Charles Morris and John Phillips, Esquires, will retire from office as directors, but being eligible, offer themselves for re-election.

The election of two auditors for the ensuing year will also take place. Robert Palgrave, Esq., offers himself for re-election, and William Turquand, Esq., is a candidate for the office, in the room of John Hibbert, Esq., resigned.

The above meeting will be converted into an EXTRAORDINARY MEETING for the purpose of considering and passing the following resolution:—

That a CALL of TWO SHILLINGS AND SIXPENCE PER SHARE be, and the same is, hereby made on all the shareholders in the company, the same to be payable on the 1st day of July next.

The Transfer Books will be closed on the afternoon of the 25th instant, and re-opened on the day succeeding the meeting.

By order of the Board, W. M. BROWNE, Secretary.
Office, No. 3, Great Winchester-street-buildings, E.C., April 9, 1868.

MID-WALES LEAD MINING COMPANY (LIMITED).—FOUR PHOTOGRAPHS of this MINE having been recently TAKEN, showing the different points of operation—the DRESSING-FLOORS, the ENGINE-HOUSE, and OFFICES—shareholders can obtain COPIES—price 8s. the set—upon application to the SECRETARY, at 26, Nicholas-lane, Lombard-street, London, E.C.

LEAD ORES.

Date.	Mines.	Tons.	Amount.	Purchasers.
April 2	Isle of Islay	40	£13 7 6	Walker, Parker, & Co.
—	ditto	10	13 2 6	ditto
3	Minera	100	12 5 6	ditto
—	ditto	100	12 5 6	ditto
—	ditto	36	12 5 6	ditto
—	ditto	68	12 5 6	ditto
—	ditto	90	12 3 6	ditto
—	ditto	96	12 5 6	ditto
—	Dyliffe	106	12 1 0	ditto
—	ditto	65	11 18 6	ditto
—	ditto	51	12 2 6	Adam Eyton
—	ditto	47	12 1 6	ditto
6	ditto	28	11 18 6	ditto
—	Frongoch	130	11 11 0	ditto
—	Glogfaur	40	13 17 6	Stock and Co.
—	East Darren	75	15 16 0	Panther Lead Co.
—	Goginan	34	16 19 0	Sims, Willyams, & Co.
—	Cwm Erfin	54	15 14 0	Runcorn Smelting Co.
7	Maes-y-Safn	60	12 1 0	Panther Lead Co.
—	ditto	60	12 2 0	ditto
—	ditto	30	12 3 0	ditto
—	ditto	5	12 0 0	Walker, Parker, & Co.
—	ditto	5	12 0 0	ditto
9	Talargoch	51½	12 18 6	ditto
—	ditto	111	13 2 6	ditto
—	Bryn Gwiog	35	12 4 6	ditto
—	Deep Level	45	11 15 6	A. Eyton.
—	Trelogan	11½	12 15 6	ditto
—	ditto	11½	12 15 6	P. Glover.
—	Great Rhosesmor	23	12 2 6	Walker, Parker, & Co.
—	Pool Park	10	11 16 6	A. Eyton.
—	ditto	10	11 16 6	Walker, Parker, & Co.
—	Eglwyseg	10	12 11 6	ditto
—	Pennant	8	11 6 6	ditto
—	Hendre	18	11 16 0	A. Eyton.
—	Sir Edward	6	11 4 6	P. Glover.
—	Gronant	7	13 3 6	A. Eyton.
—	North Henblas	3	10 11 6	ditto
—	Pantyne	8	11 5 6	Walker, Parker, & Co.
—	Brynford Hall	7	11 1 6	ditto
—	South Kilmorie	5	11 6 6	ditto
—	Wagstaff	10½	10 16 6	A. Eyton.
—	Summer Hill	5½	9 0 0	Walker, Parker, & Co.
—	North Henblas	2½	6 0 0	ditto
—	Holywell Level	27	11 1 0	ditto

BLENDE.

Date.	Mines.	Tons.	Price per ton.	Purchasers.
April 3	Minera	115	£ 4 0 0	Vivian and Sons.
—	ditto	60	3 18 0	ditto
—	ditto	42	3 6 0	ditto
—	ditto	17	3 17 6	H. Southern.
8	Trelogan	140	3 18 0	Vivian and Sons.

BLACK TIN.

Date.	Mine.	Ts. c. q. lbs.	Price p. ton.	Amount.	Purchaser.
April 2	Prosper United	7 17 0 5	£54 0 0	£ 424 0 4	Mellanear.
—	ditto	1 2 0 12	41 0 0	45 6 4	—

COPPER ORES.

Sampled March 25, and sold at Tabb's Hotel, Redruth, April 9.

Mines.	Tons.	Price.	Mines.	Tons.	
Prosper United	98	£3 3 6	East Carn Brea	35	£3 10 0
ditto	77	1 12 0	ditto	34	3 7 6
ditto	58	2 4 0	ditto	28	5 3 0
ditto	56	1 8 6	ditto	27	1 8 0
ditto	47	2 12 6	ditto	19	3 18 6
ditto	46	4 13 0	Great South Tolgus	46	4 10 0
ditto	40	3 14 6	ditto	43	4 6 6
Carn Brea	62	4 18 6	ditto	41	4 19 6
ditto	57	4 12 6	North Downs	65	7 8 6
ditto	51	6 14 6	ditto	62	8 6 6
ditto	47	5 9 6	Wh. Emily Henrietta	62	4 12 0
ditto	44	5 6 6	ditto	31	11 6 6
ditto	33	4 16 6	New Treleigh	23	4 11 0
ditto	27	6 5 6	Mellanear	12	1 5 0
ditto	15	1 13 0	ditto	10	1 5 0
Crenver & Abraham	88	4 9 6	Bugleheie's Ore	11	5 18 0
ditto	84	3 2 6	ditto	10	2 14 0
ditto	77	2 14 6	South Dolcoath	20	4 0 0
ditto	15	0 6 6	Rosewarne United	20	4 6 0
Par Consols	67	5 17 6	Rosewarne Consols	18	4 18 6
ditto	55	5 0 0	Huthnance's Ore	13	2 17 6
ditto	50	4 18 6	Old Pembroke	3	3 10 6

TOTAL PRODUCE.

Prosper United	422	£1128 6 6	New Treleigh	23	£ 104 13 0
Carn Brea	336	1736 19 6	Mellanear	22	27 10 0
Crenver & Abra.	234	871 0 0	Bugleheie's Ore	21	91 18 0
Par Consols	172	914 17 6	South Dolcoath	20	89 0 0
East Carn Brea	143	493 16 6	Rosewarne Uni	20	86 0 0
Great So. Tolgus	130	596 19 0	Rosewarne Con	18	88 13 0
North Downs	127	1004 19 6	Huthnance's Ore	13	57 7 6
Emily Henrietta	93	639 7 6	Old Pembroke	3	10 11 6

Average standard £122 16 0 | Average produce 53/4
Average price per ton £4 7 0
Quantity of ore 1827 tons | Quantity of fine copper 105 tons 10 cwts.
Amount of money £7932 13 0

LAST SALE.—Average standard £118 6 0—Average produce 6⅛
Standard of corresponding sale last month, £123 2 0—Produce, 5¼.

COMPANIES BY WHOM THE ORES WERE PURCHASED.

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Notices to Correspondents.

*** Much inconvenience having arisen in consequence of several of the Numbers during the past year being out of print, we recommend that the Journal should be *filed* on receipt: it then forms an accumulating useful work of reference.

EARLIER PUBLICATION OF THE MINING JOURNAL.—To meet the wishes of a large number of subscribers, arrangements have been made to publish two hours earlier than heretofore. By this improvement the *Mining Journal* can be delivered in Birmingham, Bradford (Yorkshire), Huddersfield, Leeds, Liverpool, Manchester, Salisbury, Southampton, and Wolverhampton by midday at latest, or from four to six hours earlier than previously. Subscribers in the metropolitan districts should likewise receive the Journal by the first morning delivery, and any complaint of their not doing so will be at once attended to.

DYNAMITE.—"H. Y." (Barnstaple).—It has already been stated in the Journal that dynamite consists of nitro-glycerine and some granulated and usually woody material. The object of the mixture is to keep the particles of nitro-glycerine separated from each other. If the dynamite be properly prepared, there is little, if any, danger of the nitro-glycerine becoming separated from the other ingredients, and, except in case of such separation, it is difficult to conceive that explosion would result from concussion. The gas in the face of the working would be much the same whether dynamite of nitro-glycerine were used.

MAGNESIA LIGHT.—"D. G." (Bradford).—The use of magnesia instead of lime in the production of the Drummond light was tried a short time since in Paris, but the chief feature of the invention was the cheap production of the oxygen. The process was thus described:—A reverberatory furnace heats seven retorts, having each a capacity for 251 lbs. of this substance. Superheated steam, having a temperature of 842° Fahr., is admitted into these retorts from a connecting steam-boiler. Thus, brought in contact with the steam, the maganate of soda becomes decomposed, and its oxygen being freed is swept off by the steam into a condenser. This latter vessel is filled with wet coke, which condenses the watery vapours, whilst permitting the oxygen to pass on to the gas-holder, ready for use. The objection to such intense lights as these for ordinary purposes arises from the fact that to illumine a given area in a town nearly the same number of lights are required, whilst the cost of each is more than ten times as much as that they replace.

THE SHROPSHIRE COAL FIELD—*Errata*.—Several verbal inaccuracies appear in the communication from Mr. John Randall, F.G.S., which we were unable to correct in consequence of the Supplement, in which his letter is published, having been printed. The last sentence of the paragraph referring to the Top Coal in the Madeley Wood field should read—"If we follow it to the south *we still find* evidences of . . . series *of coals* disappears," &c. In the next paragraph the second question should be—"Were they arrested by some carboniferous barrier which lies buried *beneath* the New Red," &c. The last paragraph but one of the letter should read—"Nothing will be easier than to show that not only during the carboniferous, but *at* prior and all subsequent times, in consequence of the oscillations of the surface, large displacements of strata have taken place, whilst newly-formed rocks *have been* made to overlap and dovetail in between formations of widely different periods."

THE MINING JOURNAL,

Railway and Commercial Gazette.

LONDON, APRIL 11, 1868.

THE PREVAILING LABOUR DISPUTES.

Not a few of the working-men of Great Britain seem determined to play into the hands of their competitors. They persist in driving the trade out of this country, and in intimidating capitalists from investing their money in business. Wherever we turn we find strikes, either in existence or threatened; and the men do not seem to learn wisdom by the knowledge of the fact that their masters, if they should combine for the purpose, are able to carry out any step upon which, in the interest of trade, they may have determined. The powerful union of ironmoulders in Scotland, after a nine weeks struggle, involving a cost to their funds, probably, of 4500*l.*, and the greater cost of the loss of wages and capital during that time, are laying down their arms. But this does not prevent the shipjoiners on the Clyde from continuing to pursue a course which must be inevitably followed with a similar issue. Nor does the inability of the yet more powerful Miners' Union of the North of England to enforce their terms upon the colliery proprietors of South Yorkshire prevent the Unionist miners of South Lancashire from attempting to coerce, even with violence of the Sheffield type, their non-Unionist fellows from accepting the terms which can alone be offered by their employers. Better councils have not prevailed in South Wales. There the dispute, which has lasted throughout a portion of the Principality for two months, continues. In Monmouthshire, men who have gone in at the drop, influenced by the Union men who refuse it, have given notice to come out again unless the old rate of wages shall be paid. In the Glamorganshire district, however, the men have returned to work, notwithstanding that the Abercarne colliers refuse the terms offered to them. Still the result throughout Wales is clearly indicated in the fact that some of the large colliery proprietors in Carmarthenshire also have now given notice.

Lastly, we have the ironworkers of South Staffordshire and East Worcestershire resolving to oppose their employers in their effort to take steps which shall prevent that district from being altogether devoid of orders. Usually the ironmasters there have been the first of their order to move whenever an alteration in wages has seemed inevitable. But on this occasion they have left other districts to take the initiative, and have suffered the disadvantage of being beaten in the market by the lower prices which those districts have thereby been enabled to accept. Now, however, finding it impossible to wage this unequal war, without positive ruin to themselves and their men, unless there should be a reduction alike in prices and in wages, they have resolved upon this double step at once. Their men interpose, and they do so notwithstanding that the workers in every other district of the kingdom have yielded to the imperative necessity—some readily, and others after a brief struggle. Our Staffordshire report sets forth what action the men are taking. If their threat should be carried out the staple trade of South Staffordshire will become seriously disorganised at a time when it is of the last importance to that part of the kingdom that its business operations should receive no such check.

We cannot think that these men seriously mean what their resolutions imply. The notice, it seems, terminates this day (Saturday). The following week is usually holiday time at the ironworks under any circumstances, and little or no wages will be earned. Why, then, should not the occasion be used by the Unionists to get in strike-pay what they might not perhaps earn as wages? They have been paying into the Union; why should they not now receive something out, certainly during a time when they are not likely to be getting more from the pay-office of the works? For these reasons it is not unlikely during the next week or fortnight there may be a strike of ironworkers in South Staffordshire; but at the expiration of that time, if the masters allow matters to take their course, it is not probable that there will be any conspicuous resistance to the offered terms. Not only are the few men in Union who are now the most active in opposition divided as to their respective executives, but also the great majority of the forgemen are out of the Union. Then, the majority of the millmen will have no part nor lot with the puddlers' associations. Further, they know well that if they are not prepared to accept the masters' terms the millmen who are not in Union will. The same forcible reasoning the masters are able to bring before the minds of the puddlers. We have not the slightest doubt but that if the ironmasters of South Staffordshire were, on Saturday night, to call their workpeople together, and tell them that any one of them who did not accept the notice would never again be employed on the premises, there is not a man who would reject it. Such a course they will not pursue, but they will take those steps which will disabuse any mistaken notions the men may have formed as to there being any wavering on their part in the carrying out of the determination of the trade. Not merely in South Staffordshire, but likewise throughout Lancashire, Scotland, and South Wales, the present state of things must be met by judicious firmness on the part of the masters, accompanied by marked encouragement to perfect freedom of labour.

CAN THE BLACK COUNTRY CONSUME ITS SMOKE?

This question was confidently answered in the affirmative on Monday at Willenhall, which is peculiarly a part of the Black Country; and quite a pastoral aspect was by anticipation given to the place so soon as this should be accomplished. "Vegetation, bright and blooming," is to be seen up to the very walls of the factories; the unsightly pit mounds are to be converted into people's parks, the swags into pleasant lakes, and "the busy hum of commerce is to mingle with the sober sounds of rural life in friendly harmony."

Towards bringing about this result as many as five inventions for consuming smoke are said to be in operation in that place, four of them at least the invention of residents. There seemed to have been no advertising object in view in the introducing of the subject, which was worked into a lecture, with the title of "The Smoke Question." It was delivered as one of a series upon chemistry by the teacher of that science (Mr. G. HOLT) at the Literary Institute. Mr. HOLT gave the palm to one invention, which he said "struck at the root of the evil," and was, "without question, one of the most thorough and scientific yet brought out for the consumption of smoke." The essential features of this invention are that the bars of the fire-grate are sloping at an angle of 45°, and that the sides and back of the fire-place are also grated, supplying fresh air continually to the hottest part of the fire. The sloping grates admit of the slack being supplied by means of a hopper, so as to avoid the use of doors, and the slope of the bars causes the fire gradually to settle to the bottom as it becomes thoroughly heated, so that all fresh coal is at the front, and any smoke from the front must pass over the main body of the fire. This scheme seeks to allow no waste carbon to escape as smoke, by admitting air through the fire. There are several collateral advantages incorporated with this scheme apart from the main principle of the invention. The side bars are wider apart towards the bottom of the fire, so that by a better supply of air a greater heat may be obtained. The level portion of the fire-grate at the bottom is movable, and fitted with a lever, which causes it to slide in and out on rollers, so as to let out ashes or, if need be, the whole of the fire into the ash-pit below. Again, the slope of the bars, and the gradual manner in which the slack settles down on to the fire, enables it to cake together in masses, which keep the bars unchoked, and thereby admit more air. Also, from having no doors to open and shut great injury to the boiler is avoided by the alternate cooling and heating of the boiler-plates; and those who know what it is to have the music of the boiler-men will appreciate any invention which saves boiler repairs.

By the adoption of an efficient system of smoke-consumption it is without doubt quite possible to remove the objection of black smoke from a chimney-stack; but the people who look for so speedy a transformation of the face of a mining and iron-making district as would turn Willenhall, for instance, into a modern Sweet Auburn, seem to forget—as, indeed, was pointed out at the time when one of our London contemporaries spoke in glowing terms of the effects of a smoke-consuming apparatus adopted at the ironworks of Lord GRANVILLE—that the evil is not confined to the stacks. Perhaps the cause of most objection lies in the coke hearths. Whatever may be done with these in those districts in which it is not only possible but profitable to coke in furnaces, a serious difficulty will remain in respect of the coal of Staffordshire. If it should be attempted to coke that in furnaces which are producing every way gratifying results with North of England coal, the product would be scarcely more than a white ash.

To this aspect of the question inventors would be doing a great service to ironmakers if they would turn their attention. Meanwhile we welcome every effort to accomplish thoroughly, and with simplicity, that which all acknowledge to be practicable. The subject has acquired an aspect of importance in the Black Country, surpassing that which it has heretofore possessed, by reason of magisterial proceedings having been commenced against a colliery proprietor there for not having consumed the smoke of his engine-stack—proceedings which those who have taken them have publicly desired may assume an initial character, and encourage others, until all the coal and iron masters shall have been made to consume their stack-smoke. Independently, however, of these compulsory efforts, the ironmasters who are engaged in the making of pig-iron are, on their own account, taking steps that will lead to the removal of any cause of complaint in respect of the blast-furnaces *per se*. They are gradually adopting the system of bringing down the waste gases from near the mouth of the furnace, and are using them for the heating of their boilers, instead of consuming slack. In all such cases the cause of complaint is confined to the hearths. The colliery engine-stacks, we have no doubt, will soon have received all the attention they call for. It should not be forgotten in respect of these that those out of the territory of any local board of health or board of commissioners are not brought under the operation of the Smoke Consuming Act. Wherever difficulty has been experienced in securing combustion, it would be well that the merits of the method we have just described should be investigated.

INDUSTRIAL PARTNERSHIPS.

Judging by what has been accomplished at the Whitwood and Methley Collieries, in the West Riding of Yorkshire, by the Messrs. BRIGGS, the principle of industrial partnerships has, so far as they are concerned, been a great success; indeed, the evidence recently given by the heads of the company before the Commission now sitting with reference to Trades Unions appears at first sight to be most conclusive that the system is not only beneficial to the capitalist, but to the workmen also. To the former it ensures the works in which he is largely interested being kept constantly going, as he has nothing to fear from strikes or combinations, and to the latter it gives an increased interest in the concern.

It appears that the system was first introduced to the notice of the workmen in July, 1865, previous to which time the regular working of the collieries, and the profits derivable from them, were seriously interfered with by strikes and disputes. The novel feature in connection with the partnership is the association of capital and labour as closely as possible, so that "whenever the divisible profits accruing from the business exceed 10 per cent. on the capital subscribed, all those employed by the company, whether as managers or agents at fixed salaries, or as workpeople, shall receive one-half of such excess profit as a bonus, in proportion to their respective earnings during the year in which such profits shall have accrued." Some idea of the business being done, and the profits realised, may be gleaned from a few facts obtained recently, and by means of the last balance-sheet. It appears the weekly sales have averaged close upon 8000 tons, whilst the rolling stock consists of three locomotive engines, and nearly 700 wagons. The most recent report states that the profits for the year admitted of the paying of a dividend of 13 per cent., free of income tax, to the shareholders, whilst nearly 1000 persons were entitled to a bonus varying from 4½ to 12 per cent., according to their qualifications, on gross earnings amounting to 44,867*l.* It is further stated that many of the colliers are now availing themselves of the facilities afforded by the company, by means of loans, to build houses on plots of freehold land, sold at reasonable prices by the company. If these facts are correct, and we have no reason to doubt them, the system as founded by Messrs. BRIGGS must be considered a great success, and worthy of being promoted. Not the least important feature

in connection with the principle is that it does away with the probability of strikes or serious disputes leading to a stoppage of the works, whilst the giving the workmen an opportunity of living on their own freehold weds them still stronger to the place in which they have so deep an interest.

So interesting was the description of the results of Messrs. BRIGGS' efforts in forming the company, and so highly was the system thought of by the Trades Union Commission, that several of the members urged the representatives of the mining body to visit the collieries, and ascertain from personal observations, and by talking with the men, the actual feeling of those interested. Accordingly, we understand, Messrs. NORMANSELL and MCDONALD visited the works, and saw most of the men. A very large number of them were said to be very much in favour of the system. There were others, however, who were opposed to it, and went so far as to assert that the wages paid were not so high as they ought to be, and that it required the bonus to bring them up to the ordinary standard as paid at other places. However, we shall shortly be enabled to hear the views of the workmen generally, as it is expected that Messrs. NORMANSELL and MCDONALD will give evidence before the Commission on the subject on its resuming its sitting after Easter. So far the system inaugurated by the Messrs. BRIGGS has been so successful that it is worthy of the consideration of large employers of labour, more particularly in those trades which have suffered much from strikes and disputes, as a panacea for those evils, where it could be adopted without trenching unduly on the rights of capital, and the privileges of the capitalist.

STEEL FROM PIG-IRON.

In the *Mining Journal* of Dec. 14 we drew attention to an invention then being matured for obtaining from pig-iron direct a steel endowed with such power of resistance as to claim for it the character of a new and unique product. That notice carried a knowledge of the invention over the country, and through it a powerful and wealthy English steel manufacturing company have obtained the sole license for its manufacture in England, at a price which proves the utility of the new agent in the estimation of a practical firm. The patent is also being secured in France and America for the inventor.

Although the new steel is now in the market as an article of commerce, our readers may desire to known some additional particulars concerning it. The great secret of the process is said to lie in the getting rid of the impurities in the iron, such as the sulphur, carbon, silicon, &c., by a singularly simple process. A quantity of the discharged carbon was presented to us in a paper, in the shape of glistening and feathery scales, while the silicon had the flakey appearance of the compressed gills of a mushroom, lying in layers the one above the other, and a bluish-white colour.

The inventor, Mr. J. P. SMITH, C.E., Glasgow (secretary to the Institution of Engineers of Scotland), commenced his experiments in the autumn of last year; and though the early results he obtained far exceeded the best commercial cast-steel in use, he continued to prosecute his investigations till he obtained a cast-steel of adamantine hardness, and of great value in the manufacture of tools for cutting and turning iron, steel, &c. The extreme hardness of the new product, in the first stages of its manufacture, communicated a brittleness to the metal which has been, happily, now got over. Indeed, we have seen some few bars which had been hammered like ordinary cast-steel; but whether it can be hammered with equal facillty, or whether there is some peculiarity in the process, we have not been able to satisfactorily ascertain; we rather think the latter is the case. However, from the bars we saw, it is clear the inventor has the power of rendering this singular metal malleable when he so desires.

The advantages claimed for the new steel are—that when manufactured into tools for cutting or turning iron or other hard substances it can be wrought at a higher rate of speed, and for a greater length of time, than tools manufactured out of the best ordinary cast-steel, without injuring its edge or requiring to be re-sharpened. We have seen tools which had been wrought for one or two days, of 10 hours each, without their edges requiring to be re-touched. The speed at which tools are ordinarily wrought cutting cast-iron varies from 15 to 20 ft. per minute. The speed at which tools of the old metal have been wrought has been accelerated to 50, 60, and sometimes to 80 ft. per minute, without injury to the tool. Malleable iron has been cut at the rate of 200 ft. per minute, but at 100 ft. per minute it cuts with great facility. Bessemer steel is being turned by these tools at a speed of from 50 to 100 ft. per minute, and that for many consecutive hours, without the tools sustaining any perceptible abrasion. Generally it is claimed for tools manufactured of Mr. SMITH'S steel that they will turn off from 5 to 8, or even 10 times the amount of work of ordinary tools, without sharpening, in very considerably less time; and as some tons of these tools are now at work in the Glasgow district, and in various parts of England, their admirable power of endurance must become speedily known.

We had a piece of the broken metal handed us which had no edge but what the fracture left, and with it we cut up glass in strips, as if it had been a diamond. We then attempted to fray the edge with a flat and afterwards with a saw-file—both new, and of the best quality—but the new metal resisted their teeth, as if they had been made of cocoa-nut fibre. The price at which this new metal is sold does not much exceed the ordinary cost, but in some instances it has brought 1s. 6d. per lb. when manufactured into tools. We saw some of this metal as cast for shot, the fore or striking part being of steel, the hinder part being of cast-iron. It had also been improvised as nozzles for cast-iron pipes, where there was a strong resistance, and can generally be run into moulds with cast-iron to impart strength to it, while it does not transfuse itself through the iron. It is also expected to be utilised in a variety of ways along with cast-iron, to add to its strength and durability, and to take the place, in some instances, of articles made entirely of steel. For this and other purposes the inventor is anxiously labouring to still further enhance the value of his invention, and adapt it to a variety of purposes not yet indicated.

"PRIVATE ARRANGEMENT."

In the Journal of Feb. 1 we drew attention to the fact that the Chamber of Commerce of Liverpool had taken up the question of Commercial Credit and Morality, and that a committee had been appointed to consider how far this was affected by the Bankruptcy and other Laws. That committee have presented their report; and on Monday it was discussed by the Chamber. As was to have been expected, the committee at once placed their finger upon that part of the existing Bankruptcy Laws which legalises Private Arrangements, as the greatest source of evil; and they recommend that in all cases of insolvency the debtor shall be made a bankrupt, a majority of the unsecured creditors having absolute power to regulate the mode of dealing with the bankrupt's estate, or to accept any composition which may be offered. It is likewise recommended that the bankrupt shall be liable to be tried for a criminal offence under certain circumstances; and that he shall not continue to hold any public office which he may have been filling at the time of his bankruptcy. The Law of Settlements, the committee say, require amendment to prevent the subverting of creditors' interests; but they left it open to the Chamber to discuss the question of the disposal of after-acquired property.

All the positive suggestions of the committee the Chamber adopted, and, in respect of the subject left open for their consideration, laid down the principle that such property should, subject to the discretion of the Bankruptcy Court, still be liable to be applied in discharge of any liabilities that may not have been covered, either by composition or payment in full. It is satisfactory to know that the proposed Bankruptcy Bill by the LORD CHANCELLOR has embraced nearly all the suggestions which the Liverpool committee have made. It is gratifying, also, that his lordship and the Liverpool Chamber are as one as to the right of creditors to pursue after-acquired property. Lord CAIRNS, however, proposes to empower three-fourths of the creditors to say whether or not such property shall be followed.

Without dwelling upon the peculiar suitableness of the question of commercial credit and morality being taken up in Liverpool, we would draw the attention of men of business to this illustration of the fact that they have it in their power, though not themselves members of the National Legislature, so to mould the actions of that body upon trade matters as to become themselves virtually their own law makers. The iron and coal masters forwarded their respective interests when the Hours of Labour and the Factory Acts Regulation Bills were before the House; and more might have been accomplished if the subject had been taken up somewhat earlier. What has been done at Liverpool may well suggest that they should more frequently take the initiative rather than remain inactive until legislation has begun. They, however, will be pleased, as we are, that the Liverpool Chamber have desired their committee to keep standing and to follow up their past deliberations by, amongst other things, considering the effect upon commercial credit and morality of the recent Act for Amending the Law of Partnership. Also, whether any post-nuptial settlement by a trader of his own property should, under any circumstances, be valid against the claims of his creditors.

NEW PENROSE AND UNITY SILVER-LEAD MINES.

In last week's Journal we gave a plan, showing the position of the old and new lodes in the NEW PENROSE MINES, about to be reworked by a highly influential private company. We have since received confirmatory information relative to the enterprise, to which we have great pleasure in drawing the special attention of our readers, as the high respectability and mining competency of the parties connected with the new company are a complete guarantee of the *bona fide* nature of the enterprise. It must be quite understood that the object of the new company is not to rework the bottom of the old mine, but merely to drain it (for the present at least) to the 40, so as to be in a position to develope to that depth the resources of the newly-discovered east and west lodes, of which two have been opened out on at the adit level One of these—the No. 1 new lode—has been so far proved to be orey for a length of 120 fathoms; and the other—the No. 2 new lode—is also found to produce lead ore, and is particularly rich in sulphates and phosphides of lead. Besides these new east and west lodes, a new north and south lode, running by the side of the old lode, has been discovered at Bawden's shaft, which is entirely whole in virgin ground. In consequence of the shafts of the old mine being available, these three lodes can be opened on with great rapidity at a comparatively trifling cost.

We need scarcely point out to our Cornish readers the great analogy between the condition of this mine and that of the WEST CHIVERTON MINE, when the present workings of that successful concern were commenced. The old Chiverton Mine, like the old Penrose Mine, had been worked down to a considerable depth, but the extension of the lode had been neglected. It was to work this extension that the present operations were commenced, operations precisely analogous to those about to be effected at New Penrose. Similarly, the great and profitable workings of EAST WHEAL ROSE sprung from an extension of the old works of the abandoned mine of Wheal Rose.

NEW PENROSE will, also, have the advantage of the personal management of Mr. JOHN HUNT, a gentleman whose character and experience as a successful miner are well known to most of our readers. Mr. HUNT estimates that after the first year of working at least 30 per cent. dividends may be expected.

INVENTION OF THE ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH.

Now that Government is proposing to purchase the telegraph of the United Kingdom, that it may be domiciled as a younger sister at the Post Office, and is comparing the various degrees of its development in the several countries of Europe, in prospect of further extension, the moment is opportune for the unequivocal recognition, already too long delayed, of the gentleman to whom the world is indebted for its practical realisation. If, in the month of March, 1836, this practical realisation sprang less perfect in its finish from the inventive and comprehensive brain of Mr. WILLIAM FOTHERGILL COOKE than did Minerva from that of Jupiter, it was scarcely less complete in its equipment. The insulation of wires, the detection of faults, the reciprocal action, the simultaneous signals, the multiplicity of stations, the unity of system, the alarum call, presented at once, in happy combination, that scheme, practically organised and capable of unlimited extension, which we may study with pleasure at the present day, either in Mr. COOKE'S descriptive "sketch," written in the summer of that year, or in the ubiquitous establishment familiar to our eyes.

The birth was of unlikely parentage. Apart from intrinsic qualities of mind, Mr. COOKE was favoured by no advantage. Trained for the medical profession, invalided in a more congenial military career in India, enthusiastically devoted, on this disappointment, to anatomical modelling amidst the facilities of Heidelberg, without knowledge of electrical science, without business connections or experience, without influence, without money, a casual attendant at a scientific lecture, he stood alone, on March 6, 1836, before the first telegraphic experiment "he had either seen or heard of," with the conceptions of his own mind. It will be regretted that what enhanced its merit till now has occasioned its being eclipsed. A too hasty public, impatient of a new name, has hitherto ascribed that merit to a name well known. What Mr. COOKE conceived he carried out. A clear view, a strong conviction, a firm grasp, indefatigable diligence, indomitable perseverance, great enterprise, high courage, and abilities of no ordinary calibre, saved him from the fate of too many great projectors, on whose tombs may be inscribed the success of others who built on a prepared foundation. Comparatively the mass of his original inventions and developments (only the smallest part of which remains in instruments employed) taxed him but little. The dominating of the natural obstructions, and still more of the persistent incredulity encountered by all new inventions, was the herculean work which he achieved alone. Our space precludes detail. After ten years, mostly years of disappointed hopes and baffled efforts, an estimated profit of 56,000*l.* on works contracted for attested the completeness of his success. Thereupon, a company was formed. Through the earlier years of that company's existence Mr. COOKE was its leading spirit, and he has continued a director to this day.

Not that Mr. COOKE is, in an absolute sense, either the inventor or perfector of the telegraph. Neither have we any intention of setting up claims in his behalf which he has not set up for himself. Indeed, after the abiding character of narrated fact, his claims, identical from the beginning, are found, after no ordinary sifting, to be substantiated in their integrity by the evidence to which attention has recently been directed with effect. Much had been done, unknown to Mr. COOKE, before his time. Very much has been done since in improvements engrafted on his system. The deflection of the needle, the multiplier coil, the voltaic magnet, were communicated to him at the first. With these simple elements, and the hint of the lecture-room model, he did his work. The previous experiments, the partial realisations, the embryo systems, the constructed instruments of SŒMMERING, of RONALDS, of SCHELLING, and of GAUSS, brought into notice by later research, of these he had not heard. That particular application of the voltaic magnet, which is the elementary principle of all mechanical telegraphs, the first specimens of which were invented by himself, was his original contribution to electric telegraphy, as applied to his first alarum. In subsequent improvements his share was large. The conducting power of the earth, which qualifies it as a substitute for a return wire, though previously known to some philosophers, was independently discovered and applied by Mr. Cooke. As a director, by request, of the Galvanised Iron Company, on the first advent of that invention, he superintended the adaptation of galvanised iron-wire to the system of suspension, now universal, as organised with its appliances by himself. And, although in practically carrying out his system over all obstacles into public use he was single-handed, he was not destitute of the scientific aid so important to complete success. In keeping with the great conception of a great scheme, he selected for his coadjutor an eminent man of science in Professor WHEATSTONE. In the first patent, indeed, the figure of Sir CHARLES WHEATSTONE is small. But, to fix the value of his subsequent co-operation, we need go no further than the testimony of Mr. COOKE. So early as 1840 we find Mr. COOKE "most willingly acknowledging the very great value of Mr. WHEATSTONE'S improvements, and his claims of invention in particular forms in the gradual perfecting of the invention;" and so late as December, 1867, we also find his prompt enunciation of "the pre-eminent excellence of the automatic telegraph," contrived by the Professor in that year. It ought to have been considered by the injudicious friends who would exalt Sir CHARLES to a false position that the collapse of exorbitant claims, sudden and complete in the same proportion as they exceeded the truth, might have endangered his just reputation. This attempt to clothe his name with borrowed lustre being now at an end, it will shine henceforth with steadier brightness.

It will scarcely be believed that the original documents on both sides of this question, long since published by Mr. COOKE, have been absolutely ignored by those who have professed to inform the public. Yet so it is. A blast of erroneous sound, louder and more peremptory than before, having aroused the indignation of Mr. COOKE'S friends, they deputed his brother to publish the work already mentioned in our columns, in which the long-neglected evidence is brought to that concise, conclusive issue which explains the respectful silence with which it has been received.

We sum up the case in the words of the award of Sir I. BRUNEL and Prof. DANIELL. That document, rehearsing that Mr. COOKE is the originator of the undertaking, and doing ample justice to the researches of Prof. WHEATSTONE, and to his "joint labours," announces to the world judicially, with the subscribed acceptance of Messrs. COOKE and WHEATSTONE, that "Mr. COOKE is entitled to stand alone as the gentleman to whom this country is indebted for having practically introduced and carried out the Electric Telegraph as a useful undertaking."

Our readers will learn with interest that Mr. COOKE has for some time past been devoting his talents to the practical introduction of some very valuable new machinery for the tunnelling and general working of slate quarries. This machinery is the invention of Mr. HUNTER, but has, we believe, received great improvement and extended application from the suggestions of Mr. COOKE. It is especially valuable in the tunnelling of vertical rock, as dispensing with delay in gaining access. It is also applicable to the cutting and working up of stone generally. But we hope to speak more fully on this subject on a future occasion. Mr. COOKE'S latest act, as will be seen by a notice in last week's Journal, is the presentation to the Hartley Institute, at Southampton, of a large and valuable collection of anatomical wax models, principally executed by himself, to illustrate his late father's lectures at the Durham University. The curious traveller may inspect a few specimens by his hand in the University Museum at Heidelberg.

MINING, METALS, AND MINERALS—PATENT MATTERS.

BY MICHAEL HENRY,
Patent Agent and Adviser, Memb. Soc. Arts, Assoc. Soc. Eng.

Among specifications recently filed is one by the well-known patentee, Mr. SIEMENS, the inventor of the regenerating furnace. His present patent relates to the manufacture of cast-steel, which he purposes to make on an open hearth of a furnace by effecting simultaneous reduction of iron ores in vertical heated hoppers, and dissolving red metal without exposure to flame, in a metallic bath provided in furnaces. He also describes the making of cast-steel on open hearths by causing wrought-iron, steel, or white cast-iron to descend down inclined planes, or through hoppers, where it is gradually heated, and passes thence into a fluid bath of cast-iron, where it is exposed to the action of very intense heat, by which it is dissolved, and thus made into cast-steel. Mr. Siemens next proposes to apply regenerative gas furnaces to the purposes of the aforesaid operations, so that a part of the products of combussion are withdrawn to heat the materials which descend into the furnaces by gravity, and at the same time the remainder, which have not been reduced by contact with cold material, pass through regenerators into a chimney as usual, the effect being that the temperature of the furnace is not reduced by the introduction of cold material. Mr. Siemens includes among his claims the construction of furnace and kilns for calcining ores, limestone, cement, and plaster of Paris, wherever heat is produced by combustion of air, with gaseous fuel made to enter the kiln both at the centre and the circumference at some distance above the opening through which the air enters.

Mr. HOUGHTON, of West Reading, has specified a patent for evaporating spent alkali. This he proposes to effect by the employment of a pan, which is heated by a sealed coil of pipes, a portion of which is in the pan, and a portion of it is heated by the furnace. He distils the concentrated and fluid material from the evaporating pan in close retorts.

Mr. W. R. LAKE, Chancery-lane, has specified a patent relating to the manufacture of iron and steel, and apparatus employed therein, communicated to him from abroad, by Virgil Warren Blanchard, of Bridport, Vermont, United States of America. The chief object of this invention is to decarbonise molten iron, or otherwise purify it, thereby converting it into steel or malleable iron, or otherwise improving its quality, by the forcible dispersion of a stream of the melted metal into globules, particles, or atoms, by a jet, or jets, of steam, air, or a mixture of the two, or any other gaseous element, or elements, adapted by their affinities for the purpose within a vessel, within which each globule, atom, or particle of the melted metal is brought into free and immediate contact with the gaseous element or elements contained within the vessel, whereby the elimination of the impurities which it may contain is effected.

REPORT FROM SCOTLAND.

APRIL 8.—The fluctuations in the price of Pig-Iron have been about 1½d. per ton in buyers' favour; but the market is again rather better, and the seller has got back what he lost, perhaps owing to the larger shipments of the week, which amounted to 11,480 tons, against 15,075 tons in the corresponding week last year. In the Canal Company's yards and in the stores of Connal and Co. there are 234,106 tons of iron stored, against which there are warrants in circulation for 220,900 tons, leaving a margin of 13,206 tons to be operated upon. As it was expected at one time that the ironmasters were likely to put some of those furnaces in blast which the depressed state of the pig-iron trade had previously caused them to extinguish, we have ascertained that the following is the state of furnaces in and out of blast, and the number built, as at this date:—

Brand.	Furnaces blowing.	Out.	Built.
Gartsherrie	13	3	16
Coltness	9	3	12
Summerlee	6	2	8
Dundyvan	1	2	3
Langloan	5	3	8
Govan	0	5	5
Calder	7	1	8
Carnbroe	5	1	6
Omoa	2	2	4
Wishaw	3	0	3
Monkland } Chapelhall }	8	1	9
Clyde	4	2	6
Clyde (Quarter)	2	1	3
Castlehill	0	3	3
Eglinton, Branded Eglinton	6	2	8
Blair, "	3	2	5
Lugar, "	3	0	3
Muirkirk, "	2	1	3
Portland, "	3	3	6
Dalmellington	6	1	7
Glengarnock	9	5	14
Shotts	3	1	4
Kinneil	2	2	4
Almond	2	1	3
Carron	3	1	4
Lochgelly	0	4	4
Gladsmuir	1	0	1
Lumphinans	1	1	2
Bridgeness	0	2	2
Total	109	55	164

From this statement it will be seen that only one additional furnace has been put into requisition—a new one at Lugar; and although there is still another new one at the same works, there does not appear to be any intention of lighting it presently. On Monday business was done at 52s. 2d. cash, and 52s. 4½d. a month; yesterday, in a very inanimate market, 1d. per ton advance was established for cash; and to-day the market was again firm, and transactions reduced 52s. 4d. cash, sellers demanding 1d. more. There will be little business done now till Tuesday next, on account of religious services, which interrupts trade for a few days. Manufacturers of Finished Iron are struggling along, and with hard pushing are managing to

keep their works fairly, but not fully, employed; and although quotations are nominally unchanged for shipping orders of bar-iron, even small orders can be placed, *sub rosa*, at 2s. 6d. under prices last quoted. Makers of angle iron are running their mills at enhanced speed, to get forward with delivery. Prices from 7*l.* down to 6*l.* 10s. Iron-founders are better employed, and the squabble with the operative moulders and their employers is virtually at an end, the men having accepted of the employers' terms, as issued on January 2. Their nine weeks strike is said to have cost the Union an average of 500*l.* a week, and inflicted much needless suffering on the families of many respectable workmen, who had little sympathy with the strike. On Saturday last the new malleable ironworks of Mr. Ellis, which we formerly noticed as in course of erection on the banks of the Monkland Canal, near Coatbridge, were formally opened. Mr. Ellis makes a malleable iron not surpassed in Scotland for superiority of quality, and we have no doubt that, with his new machinery, the brand of the North British Ironworks will continue to maintain its repute.

The Coal Trade, owing to the spring shipments to Canada, shows a pretty large increase on the same week of last year, but this is only a temporary spurt, and is not due to any general revival. Prices for all descriptions of coals are rather worse than better; and now that these orders are completed a settled dulness pervades the trade. During the week ended yesterday, 48,765 tons of coal were shipped foreign and coastwise, against only 38,407 tons in the corresponding week of last year, but this increase is fully accounted for in the way we have indicated.

The colliers are, notwithstanding the unsatisfactory state of the trade, persuaded to strike for wages it is impossible for coalmasters to pay, and are thus subjecting themselves and their children to manifold privations. On the 3d inst. several hundred miners congregated on the Great Western and other roads leading to the ironstone pits belonging to Mr. Robert Addie, of View-park, in this vicinity, and used intimidation and threats to miners working in those pits, to the terror of the inhabitants in the neighbourhood. Yesterday three of the ringleaders were brought up in the Justice of Peace Court here, and were fined three guineas each, or 30 days imprisonment. Is this the result of following Mr. McDonald's advice—imprisonment? The masters "must give in!" Yesterday a mass meeting of the miners of Kilmarnock, Hurlford, and Galston was held at Hurlford, when it was resolved by a large majority to give in to the reduction, against an amendment that it should be resisted by a general strike. The Ayrshire miners have thus shown their wisdom by accepting the least of two evils—a small loaf or none. The Clyde shipbuilders have had their own to do this year, as there is scarcely a branch of their trade in which they have not been threatened with a strike since the year began, from rivetters' boys up through all the grades to their highest skilled workmen. But they have taken their stand with their joiners, and have conjointly resolved not to advance a penny on present wages in the meantime, shipjoiners earning presently at the rate of from 25s. to 28s. per week. We are informed that the Union men in one yard left the Union in a body, and are all at work. In other yards the Union and non-Union men have alike struck, but as the Union men do not number more than one-third of the whole it is evident the Union funds will not be able to support such a number of hands for any lengthened time, and already they are beginning to give in. A very short time will bring back the *statu quo*. A few days ago Messrs. Denny Brothers, Dumbarton, launched two screw gun-boats for the Viceroy of Canton, of 70-horse power. They are built in the composite style, with iron frames and teak planking, fastened with copper bolts. They will each carry one 70-pounder Armstrong amidships, two 20-pounder Armstrong bow and stern chasers, and four 6 and 12-pounder howitzers on their broadsides. The vessels look as if they could give a good account of themselves in warfare.

REPORT FROM NORTHUMBERLAND AND DURHAM.

APRIL 9.—The Coal Trade continues extremely dull, and without spirit: many of the best collieries are scarcely working half-time. Very large stocks are accumulating at various places, so that when a good demand does come, the quantity vended will be fully up to the leading powers of the various railways.

The quarterly meeting of the North of England Iron Trade was held on Tuesday, when there was a very large attendance, the rooms used being totally inadequate to accommodate the number of visitors. The general tone of the trade was decidedly favourable. A better demand was experienced for manufactured iron, more especially for iron for shipbuilding purposes. The pig-iron trade also continues to improve.

Great interest was manifested as to the specimens of steel rails exhibited; indeed, an extensive series of specimens of Cleveland steel were shown, and also other articles and models of apparatus used in the manufacture of iron, &c.

Mr. Jones, of Fox, Head, and Co.'s works, exhibited a fine cast-steel flange rail, and another with a cast-steel and wrought-iron web and flange. Both these rails had been rolled by Bolckow, Vaughan, and Co. Mr. Jones also exhibited bars and plates, pinched, bent, and fractured; bars rolled and hammered, with fractures and cold bends. The whole of these specimens were produced from Cleveland iron—or, to be very precise, were 90 per cent. Cleveland ore, 5 per cent. hematite, and 5 per cent. Swedish ore. The collection of specimens shown by Mr. Gjers, of the Linthorpe Ironworks, Middlesborough, also attracted great attention. This gentleman exhibited a 65-lb. double-headed steel rail, and a other of the same size which had been tested under a lever test. Messrs. Kirkaldy, of London, reported that this rail carried 46 tons in the centre, that there was 3 ft. 7 in. between the supports, and that it took a permanent set of 3 in. The bending strength was also satisfactory, the average strength for a 1-in. square bar, 20 in. between the supports, being 52 cwts. At that weight the bars took a permanent set of 6⅛ in. Mr. Gjers also displayed several rolled sections of steel, and different articles, such as circular saws, knives, &c., manufactured by Messrs. Bagshaw, of Sheffield. All these articles had been made from Linthorpe iron by Mr. Gjers's process. Mr. C. Sanderson, of Hartlepool, another patentee, showed samples of iron and steel, manufactured by the West Hartlepool and other works, from Bell Brothers' No. 4 iron, made at Port Clarence. This collection comprised an ingot of 600 lbs. weight, rods, bars, sheets, a portion of a cast-steel railway axle, a square shaft, and a host of other articles: he also submitted cast-steel drawn into wire, which he stated could be produced by his process at a cheap rate. There were also several samples of cutlery, a specimen of a steel-headed rail, some common puddled bar-iron, and samples of merchant iron, rolled into squares and flats, nicked and broken to show fractures. Mr. Hargreaves, of Darlington, who lectured recently at South Stockton on his process of making steel, exhibited materials, and showed the methods in which they were held in the converters during the operation of refining iron, and making steel from Cleveland iron. There were also samples of his iron puddled and bent cold, rivets hammered cold, and bars of steel made from Samuelson's Cleveland iron. A case of tools, chisels, files, razors, rails, and bars, made by Heaton's process, from Acklam iron, Middlesborough, received considerable attention. Messrs. Wrightson and Crookes, of the firm of Head, Wrightson, and Co., South Stockton, showed a very fine working model of a hydro-pneumatic hoist. The firm also exhibited a working model of a hydraulic brake for lowering furnace balls, as applied at Mr. Samuelson's blast-furnaces. Messrs. Whitwell, of South Stockton, showed a model of a patent fire-brick stove. Messrs. Kirk and Valentine, of Workington, and Mr. White, of Cardiff, exhibited models of improved rolling-machinery, which excited much interest. Mr. Hugh Smith, for the Geilivara Iron Ore Company, had samples of the beautiful iron ore worked by them. Mr. Walduck, of Manchester, also exhibited rich samples of iron ore. Some gun-cotton was shown by Mr. Richardson, of Darlington. Gauntlett's patent pyrometer, or heat-gauge for high temperatures, was exhibited by Mr. Ledward, of Middlesborough. Diagrams on the wall delineated Wilson's patent smoke consuming apparatus, as successfully applied to Whitwell's puddling-furnace; and Hawksley, Wild, and Co.'s patent double-furnace boiler puddling-furnace.

A dreadful boiler explosion took place at the South Pelaw Colliery, on Saturday, causing the death of one poor man and the injury of several others. This colliery is situated about two miles north-west of Chester-le-street, Durham, and is the property of the owners of the Ouston Collieries and Birtley Ironworks. The exploded boiler is a very old one, and had been often repaired; indeed, it had only undergone that process on the day previous to the disastrous explosion. The whole place is a complete wreck, the engine-house being partly blown down, and the chimney entirely so. There were four boilers working, and the three placed near the exploded one were tumbled out of their places and rendered useless, so that four new boilers are now required, and also heavy expense entailed in the general refitting of the works. An inquest was held on the body of the man killed on Tuesday, when several witnesses were examined. The boiler was described by the engineer, John Swinney, as one built by the Birtley Iron Company 29 years ago—28 ft. in length, and 6 ft. in diameter. There was a large crack in the boiler. He produced samples of the plate, which were not much thinned. A part of the boiler was thrown a distance of 60 yards. The working pressure was 30 lbs., and the feed-valves and safety-valves were all in good working order. He considered that the plates of the boiler were crystallised, which reduces their strength. After other evidence of a similar character, the following verdict was given by the jury:—"We find that Mark Leithardt came to his death by the bursting of a boiler at South Pelaw Colliery on the 4th inst., but no evidence has been brought forward to show positively the cause of the explosion." Afterwards the following clause was added to the verdict:—"We have no reason to believe that the boiler was short of water at the time of the explosion."

An inundation took place at the Pontop Colliery, situated 11 miles west of Gateshead, on Thursday. A large quantity of water broke suddenly into the workings, it is supposed, from an upper seam. The men in the workings escaped, but about 50 horses and ponies in the mine could not be got out, and were all drowned. As a level was provided for the drainage of the water from the seam, this large body of water has been quickly got rid of, and the workings cleared, so that work has been again resumed.

At the North of England Institute of Mining Engineers meeting, on Saturday, there was a good attendance of members, and the business gone into was varied and important. Several new members were first elected; this is the case at all the meetings, and the total number is rapidly increasing. The second report of the Lamp Committee having been read and published, a discussion now took place upon it. It will be recollected that an apparatus was prepared and got to work at Hetton during the past year, for the purpose of testing safety-lamps. There is no do doubt that this apparatus is the most complete one hitherto used for this purpose, and all the lamps at present in use have been subjected to the most severe trials with it. As is well known, the result of these trials has been the passage of the flame by all the lamps, the speed of the inflammable current required to pass the flame varying greatly, but even in the case of the best lamps being comparatively low. But several new lamps have been constructed, with a view to applying a remedy for this defect, and these efforts have been attended with some success. The lamps of Mr. Morison, of Pelton, have been frequently mentioned in the Journal, and those lamps have, we believe, passed successfully through all the trials they have been subjected to. Several other lamps have also been constructed, which have been proved to be perfectly safe in a current of high velocity, up to 35 feet per second. One of these lamps, an ordinary Clanny, fitted with a small internal gauze over the flame, the gauze not reaching so high as the top of the glass cylinder, has been proved to be perfectly safe, and as it is quite portable, such a modification can be easily adopted. A modification of the Stephenson lamp is also spoken of, which has proved perfectly successful, and more will, no doubt, be heard of this, but it has only as yet been subjected to preliminary trials, although those trials have given great confidence as to the result. It is certainly not too much to expect that the result of these important trials will prove of the greatest use in connection with the safe working of coal mines, as a considerable improvement in the construction of the most popular safety-lamps has evidently been effected.

A very interesting discussion also took place on the paper of Mr. Philip Cooper, "On a sudden discharge of Fire-damp at Strafford Main Colliery, Barnsley, Yorkshire, October 12, 1867." In this case a large quantity of gas was given off very suddenly from the floor of the mine; this gas passing into the workings, where it fired the lamps of the men, but these lamps, being Stephenson's, were extinguished, and the men escaped in safety. Some discussion took place on the different modes of working coal—that is, long wall, pillar and stall, &c. The mode adopted in the case to which the paper refers being long wall. Of course the details as to the contents of the paper cannot be given at present, we can now only refer to the paper itself, which will be found to be highly interesting and suggestive.

The recommendation of the Building Committee to sell to "The Institute and Coal Trade Chambers Company (Limited)" the plot of ground and buildings, now in the possession of Messrs. E. F. Boyd and others, was unanimously adopted. The Memorial Hall, Institute rooms, offices, &c., will, consequently, be erected on this site, and plans, estimates, &c., were shown by the architect at the meeting. A very handsome and convenient pile of buildings will be erected, which will produce to the limited company not less than 5 per cent. profit.

Mr. ROBERT SOUTHERN, late viewer at Cassop, was, on Monday evening, presented by the Rev. T. H. Thompson, in the name of the other employees at the colliery, with a richly-chased silver cup and salver, as a parting testimonial of esteem, on his removal to the Silkstone Collieries, near Barnsley.

REPORT FROM MONMOUTH AND SOUTH WALES.

APRIL 9.—In last week's report reference was made to unmistakeable symptoms of a gradual recovery from the depression which has so long prevailed in the Iron Trade of South Wales, and it is gratifying to find the same indications not only maintained, but that preparations are being made for a considerable increase in the exports, Although scarcely any improvement is perceptible at most of the works in the districts, the hands at one or two of the leading establishments are tolerably well employed, and provided nothing unforseen occurs, it is generally believed that all the works will be better off in a very short time. At the local ports considerable quantities of rails are being shipped for the United States and British North America, and some good orders from the United States are expected to come to hand, in addition to those now on the books. Clearances are being made to the Russian markets, from which enquiries are increasing, and large as the exports were last season to the Muscovite Empire, if anticipations are realised, the present will show a considerable increase. Enquiries from the Continent are also increasing, and if the proposed new lines of railway are carried out, the demand from that quarter will, probably, increase. On home account several orders are about to be given out, and it is expected that the makers in this district will come in for a large portion. The Pig-iron Trade is steady, and there is a slight increase in the make. Tin-plates command a ready sale, and the present quarter has commenced under favourable auspices, the purchases of buyers being considerable, and prices in makers' favour, with every prospect of a further advance.

There is a good demand for Steam Coal from the Black Sea, Mediterranean ports, and the French markets, but enquiries from the East have fallen off during the past week. The fine weather which has set in has enabled a great number of the vessels entered outwards to arrive, and there is every prospect of trade at the local ports assuming, in a short time, its usual vigour and activity. In the Glamorganshire district the so-called delegates have used every effort to induce the colliers to turn-out, but it is satisfactory to find that the men have determined to continue work on the masters' terms, and the more enlightened body of the workmen are quite indignant at the manner in which the so called delegates have led them into the false and ridiculous position they lately held. There are, however, a few dissatisfied ones, but it is generally believed they are endeavouring to annoy the masters more than they have any intention of leaving their work. In Carmarthenshire the colliers in one part of the district having received notice of a reduction in their wages of 10 per cent., have expressed their intention of turning out unless the old rate of wages is continued, but, from what has transpired at Llanelly, it is generally believed they see the utter uselessness of going against the present depression of trade and the over-stocked state of the market. In Monmouthshire matters have not improved since last report, and there is still no prospect of any arrangement.

At the Blackwood Petty Sessions, on Wednesday, the case of the Ebbw Vale Company (Limited) *v.* David Davies was heard. It was an application to the magistrates for a warrant of ejectment, directing the constable of the district to enter and take possession of a tenement and eject a person therefrom. Mr. W. H. Lloyd, of Pontypool, appeared for the company, and Mr. Bradgate, of Newport, for the defendant, and 63 others who were similarly summoned. The defendants are some of the men on strike at Abercarne, and having been served with a notice to quit the company's houses they refused to do so. A witness was called on behalf of the company to prove the service of the notice, and also the notice required by the Act of Parliament, by serving the same to the wife of the defendant Davies. Mr. Bradgate observed that there was no case at all, and he was asked upon what grounds. First he said that no proof of the commencement of the tenancy had been given; secondly, that service of the notice to quit had not been proved; and, thirdly, the notice required under the statute had not been complied with. He said he had several other objection to make, but as the case then stood before the Court the objections he had raised were sufficient for his present purpose. The bench considered it was a case of serious import, and said they would prefer it to be adjourned for a week, so as to come before the Tredegar magistrates, before they decided upon the points of law raised by Mr. Bradgate.

A new pit is being sunk by Mr. Beddoe in a wood on the Lliargwell, to a piece of coal of the Mynyddislwyn vein. It is said the coal is very good, but at the top it is rather soft.

The mechanical system of ventilation has been adopted at the Cwmpennar Upper Pit, and the men have expressed themselves highly pleased with the improved state of the air.

The new manager of the Rhymney Ironworks, Mr. Laybourne, late locomotive superintendent of the Monmouthshire Railway, has entered upon his duties at these extensive works. The retiring manager, Mr. R. Johnson, has been continuously at the head of the works since November, 1857, a period of nearly 11 years. When the present company was formed, in about the year 1836, Mr. Johnson undertook the managership of the works, and for some years continued to occupy that important and responsible position. At the time, too, antecedent to the last-mentioned date, when the works were in their infancy and were owned by Mr. Johnson's father, the late manager then also superintended the carrying on of the works. The late manager was always universally respected by everyone throughout the place, and in leaving he deservedly carries with him the esteem and good wishes of all with whom he has been connected.

At the Breconshire Coal and Lime Company (Limited) meeting a dividend at the rate of 6 per cent. was declared for the past year.

A short time since those employed at the locomotive department of the Monmouthshire Railway Company were put on short time; but as the local trade has somewhat improved, they are now working more regularly.

The Tin-Plate Trade Association quarterly meeting was held at the Bell Hotel, Gloucester, on Wednesday. Mr. Woodruffe, of the Machin Works (President of the association), occupied the chair, and there was a numerous and influential attendance of manufacturers and their representatives. An exceedingly cheerful feeling prevailed throughout the whole of the meeting, and, as compared with the previous quarter-day, it was evident that a decided and substantial improvement had taken place in the position of the trade. The dulness in the American demand at the commencement of the year soon passed away, and a gradual increase in requirements has since been experienced, which it is expected will still further increase as the year advances. Continental advices are favourable, and from the other foreign markets encouraging reports have been received. Home buyers are purchasing more freely than for some time past. Stocks are light, both at home and abroad, and in manufacturers' hands there are hardly any supplies whatever. It was unanimously resolved to fix prices for the ensuing quarter for charcoal IC at 30s. per box, delivered at Liverpool, and other qualities in proportion; and confident opinions were entertained that there would be no difficulty in maintaining quotations. The members, as usual, dined together after the meeting. The Factory Extension Act is now being gradually introduced into the various tin-plate works of the kingdom.

The South Wales Institute of Engineers general meeting will be held at Cardiff, on Wednesday—as noticed in the Supplement to this week's Journal.

The arrivals at Swansea include—the Progress, from Rotterdam, with 88 tons of copper ore for H. Bath and Son; Brothers, from Antwerp, with 200 tons of fire-clay for Richardson and Co.; St. Ann, from Antwerp, with 150 tons of pig-iron for Forester and Co.; Champion, from Santander, with 220 tons of iron ore for G. E. Bird and Co.; Marie Clemence, from Camillas, with 150 tons of zinc ore to order; L. C. E., from Camillas, with 140 tons of zinc ore to order; Leonie, from Redon, with 200 tons of iron ore for R. Crawshay; Jeune Hermion, from Redon, with 140 tons of iron ore, also for R. Crawshay; Victoria, from Antwerp, with 150 tons of fire-clay for the Swansea Zinc Co.; Alice, from Antwerp with 150 tons of fire-clay for Vivian and Son; Nordesin, from Brevig, with a cargo of timber for A. Sterry; Mary Sprout, from Catania, with 210 tons of brimstone to order; Newquay, from Antwerp, with 160 tons of fire-clay for Vivian and Son; Jeune Auguste, from Antwerp, with 125 tons of fire-clay to order; Jeune Amanthe, from Requejada, with 120 tons of zinc ore to order; Precieuse, from Antwerp, with 135 tons of fire-clary to order; Commodore, from Antwerp, with 100 tons of zinc ore for Dillwyn and Co.; Bon Pere, from Cherbourg, with 60 tons of iron ore for R. Crawshay; Tocopilla, from Tocopilla, with 718 tons of copper ore for Elford, Williams, and Co.; Epsilon, from Valparaiso, with 8064 bags of flour to order, and 490 tons of silver ore for H. Bath and Son; Aline, from Caldera, with 656 tons of regulus and 60 tons of silver ore for H. Bath and Son; Croydon, from the Cape, with 308 tons of copper ore, 75 tons of regulus, 160 tons of copper ore, wool, &c., for Richardson and Co.; and the Glamorgan from Huasco, with 704 tons of regulus, 100 tons of silver ore, lead ore, &c., for Richardson and Company.

The following are the returns of the trade of the South Wales ports for the month of March and the corresponding month of last year:—

EXPORTS OF COAL.	March, 1868.	March, 1867.
Newport	Tons 21,665	Tons 25,800
Cardiff	147,150	120,728
Swansea	29,502	40,404
Llanelly	10,034	13,886

The largest quantities were sent to to the mail packet stations and the French markets, the clearances to the latter having considerably increased of late. The following is a comparative statement of the shipments coastwise:—

	March, 1868.	March, 1867.
Newport	Tons 31,291	Tons 52,578
Cardiff	55,822	64,035
Swansea	16,290	22,188
Llanelly	10,769	19,430

Newport also exported 5154 tons of iron, of which New York took 3735 tons; Cardiff exported 14,013 tons, which includes 4717 tons to New York; there were also exported from the same port 4957 tons of patent fuel; and Swansea exported 1699 tons of iron, and 3588 tons of patent fuel.

THE GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY, AND THE COLLIERY PROPRIETORS OF THE SOUTH WALES DISTRICT.—When, some three or four weeks since, we drew public attention to the difficulties which exist in the transit of the mineral produce of the South Wales district, we had no idea that legal proceedings would so soon practically illustrate the truth of our remarks, and prove that the assertion we then made is being daily exemplified. That the amalgamation of the Vale of Neath Company with that of the Great Western system, and the handing over to the latter company of the direct route between Swansea and the Aberdare and Merthyr districts, and the whole of the shipping facilities at the port of Swansea, was a serious blow to the prosperity of the port none acquainted with the facts of the case will venture to deny. The making of the direct Swansea and Neath line was for the express purpose of affording more expeditious transit of coals from the Merthyr and Aberdare districts with the port of Swansea, and so long as the Vale of Neath Company remained independent of the Great Western so long the colliery proprietors had their trade fostered, and the mineral resources of the district were developed to the greatest possible extent. No sooner, however, were the traffic arraugements in the hands of the Great Western Company than a most suicidal policy was inaugurated—the powerful engines formerly employed on the Vale of Neath line in the transit of coal were removed, or their power materially reduced, the supervision of the traffic arrangements was gradually lessened, vexatious delays occurred, and colliery proprietors either entirely driven away from the port, or their shipments reduced to the lowest minimum. A case arising out of the vexatious and ruinous delays which are constantly occurring on the Great Western Railway in the transit of coal between the collieries and the port of Swansea took place in the County Court last week. The case is one which should arouse the attention of the harbour and other local authorities of the port of Swansea, on the one hand, and that of the railway officials on the other, for such delays cannot but prove most prejudicial to the interests of both parties—tending to retard the development of the resources of the district and the commercial prosperity of the whole community. The case to which we now refer is that of Mr. Robert Bartlett *v.* Messrs. Nixon, Taylor, and Co. The plaintiff, the owner of a vessel of 280 tons burthen, lying in the port of Swansea, entered into a contract with the defendants, the proprietors of the celebrated Navigation Steam Coal Collieries of the Aberdare district, to load a cargo of their steam coal, the charter party, dated Jan. 13, stipulating that the cargo of coal was to be loaded in five clear working days; but it contained this exceptional clause—"Any time lost through riots, strike, or stoppage of the said agents' pitmen, trimmers, or other hands connected with the working or delivery of the coal, by reason of accidents to mines or machinery, *obstruction on the railway* and in the docks, or by reason of floods, frosts, or any other cause *beyond the personal control of the said shippers*, not to be computed as part of the loading days." The lay days expired on the 18th, and on the 17th the vessel was loaded with 260 tons out of the 280 tons, but from the 18th to the 23d there was a delay in the delivery of the remaining 20 tons, and on this account five days' demurrage, amounting to 14*l.* 3*s.* 4d., was claimed. During the hearing of the case it was most conclusively proved, on the part of the defendants, that the whole of the trucks left by rail on the 15th, and the delay in the delivery of the 20 tons was caused by miscarriage on the part of the railway company. One would think, therefore, that the defendants had done all that could be reasonably expected of them. They dispatched their coal in ample time to fulfil their contract within the time expressly stipulated in the charter party, and had the railway facilities been such as a large commercial district has a right to expect all would have been well. A delay, however, of no less than eight days occurred in the transit of these 20 tons of coal over a line of only 27 miles in length. They were sent off from the colliery siding on the 15th, and did not arrive in Swansea until the 23d. And yet His Honour (Judge Falconer), in an elaborate judgment, ruled that, as there was no clause in the charter party exempting the defendants from all liability whatever, they were liable; "but," he added, "the defendants have their action against the railway company—an inference," said his Honour, "which is just, and I think authorised by known rules of interpretation." Such vexatious delays as that here alluded to are constantly occurring on the Great Western Railway, and certainly are sufficient to justify merchants and freighters from withdrawing all traffic from a line upon which such ruinous traffic arrangements exist. The conveyance of minerals between the Merthyr and Aberdare districts and the port of Swansea is a question of vital importance to the whole commercial community, and also of the greatest import to the railway company, for unquestionably the carriage of minerals over this short distance is far more profitable to them than almost any other traffic on the line. We certainly hope the Messrs. Nixon, Taylor, and Co. will act upon the suggestion of His Honour the Judge of the County Court. Remonstrances on the part of the colliery proprietors and freighters of the district have proved futile. A few actions to recover damages for such delays would probably bring about a remedy; at all events, they would be the means of directing the personal attention of some of the chief officers of the company to the obstacles and difficulties which the colliery proprietors of the district labour under in the transit of coals, and which are gradually diverting the trade to other channels more accessible.

REPORT FROM DERBYSHIRE AND YORKSHIRE.

APRIL 9.—There is no material alteration in the state of the Iron Trade throughout Derbyshire, but there is a more hopeful feeling that the worst has been seen. The demand for coal also has not much improved, more especially for the metropolis. At Clay Cross, in particular, there has been a marked falling off, the returns for the last month showing that only 19,519 tons were forwarded to London, whereas in ordinary seasons 1000 tons a day is the usual quantity. In the Church Gresley district matters are once more quiet, although, unfortunately, the dispute which has just terminated has seriously affected the trade, which it will take a considerable time to recover. All the collieries have now fully as many hands as are required, but short time continues to be the rule. The men who have been living in idleness for fully a year for the sake of the Union are now in a very destitute condition, as they are not being supported by any of the Trade Unions—who have spent in the struggle, it is said, nearly 15,000*l.* The result has been a serious loss to the miners, to the masters, and also to the neighbourhood.

There is more doing in several branches of the Sheffield Trade, more particularly in rails and general railway material. The heavy armour-plate mills are more fully employed, as are also the makers of Bessemer steel goods. In the South Yorkshire district there is a gradual improvement in the business doing, so that several of the largest establishments are well off for orders in nearly every department, including rails, sheets, boiler-plates, &c. The puddlers, as a rule, are much better employed than they have been for a long time, so that, taken altogether, the prospects of the trade are of a rather cheering character.

In Coal a slight improvement has been experienced at a few collieries, but without making much alteration in the quietness which has so long prevailed. The tonnage being forwarded to London does not materially increase, although prices have been considerably lowered, with a view to forcing sales, if possible. To Hull and Grimsby there has been rather more doing in "hards," and several of our owners are in hopes that the speedy opening of the Baltic will be the means of ridding them of the large stocks of steam coal which they have now on hand. Freights by keel continue low, and the owners of steamers plying to the North of Europe are availing themselves of the advantages of water carriage, to the great loss of the railways. Several cargoes during the week have been dispatched from Goole to Boston, Lynn, and ports on the east coast. With very few exceptions, the collieries throughout the district are not working more than from three to four days per week, and so

far there is no appearance of any alteration which will permanently benefit the trade generally.

The high rate of carriage charged by the Great Northern Railway Company to London, which has seriously affected the coal interest of South Yorkshire, has been warmly taken up by our colliery proprietors, with a view to its being reduced to a point which would enable them to compete with the sea-borne coal, and other more favoured districts. For the purpose of carrying out that object, a meeting of the Coalmasters' Association was held on Tuesday, at the King's Head Hotel, Barnsley, when there were present—Mr. J. Chambers (Chairman), Thorncliffe and Chapeltown Collieries; Mr. Batty and Mr. Crofts, Darley Main; Mr. J. Tyas and Mr. Mitchell, Swaithe and Edmund's Main; Mr. Huntrip, Darfield Main; Mr. P. Cooper, the Holmes; Mr. Southern, Old Silkstone Collieries; Mr. Dymond, the Oaks; Mr. Seaward, Strafford Main; Mr. Rycroft, Lund Hill, &c. Considerable disappointment was expressed that no answer had been received from the directors of the Great Northern Railway to the memorial presented to them about a fortnight ago. To show that it would be to the interest of the company to lower the rates, it may be stated that whilst the Great Northern carried 87,616 tons of coal to London in February, it only forwarded last month 70,090 tons, showing a falling off of 17,526 tons for the month, equal to to a loss in revenue of fully 7000*l*. This falling off, it should be remembered, was in the month in which the whole of the railways carried into London 15,951 tons more than they did in February. The necessity for a reduction of the colliers' wages, owing to the depression of trade, has for some time been freely discussed by the South Yorkshire coalowners, and on Monday action was taken in the matter.

At an influential meeting of colliery owners, convened by circular "for the purpose of further considering the present depressed state of the coal trade, and the desirability of making some reduction in the wages paid to the workmen," several of those present urged that the reduction should be 10 per cent.; but it was ultimately agreed that each colliery owner should confer with his own workmen, and, if they can, arrange without a formal notice that only 5 per cent. shall be deducted from the present rate of wages. It is understood that the men will be called together not later than the 16th inst. and informed of the decision come to. Provided that the proposed reduction should be carried out, and taken off when the coal trade improves, no opposition is expected to it.

At the Oaks Colliery it is expected that a number of the bodies will be recovered in the course of a few days; but whether after having been in the workings for 16 months any of them will be capable of identification is very questionable indeed. On Tuesday the overseer of Ardsley, in which township the colliery is situate, waited on the Barnsley burial board with regard to the burial of the bodies in the cemetery of that town. At present there are about 260 bodies in the workings.

REPORT FROM NORTH AND SOUTH STAFFORDSHIRE.

APRIL 9.—The Quarterly Meetings in connection with the Iron Trade have been held this week, at Birmingham to-day, and yesterday at Wolverhampton. They have been well attended, but there was no indication of an improved demand for iron, and in spite of the great reduction in the make of pig-iron the sales were few, and prices rather drooping. There is a degree of improvement, though only slight, in North Staffordshire, where wages were reduced three months ago. Of course, South Staffordshire can have no chance unless it is put on the same footing as other districts in the matter of wages. The notices for the reduction of ironworkers' wages expire on Saturday. The men held meetings on the subject on Monday at Brierley Hill, Bilston, and West Bromwich. The first of these was attended by delegates from South Staffordshire, North Staffordshire, Lancashire, and the North of England, and was held at the offices of the Associated Ironworkers of Great Britain. The resolution adopted pronounced "the notice given for a reduction in prices as both unjust and unwarrantable," and declare that those it represented "would strenuously oppose it." At Bilston the reduction was protested against as "unconstitutional and uncalled for," and the meeting pledged resistance. The millmen met at West Bromwich, and the official report states that "the tenour of their remarks was that with the indications of a better trade, the high price of provisions, the heavy amount of taxation, and in some instances the effects of the Factory Act, the notice for a reduction ought not to be given, but the old rate tried one quarter more." There was some conversation about emigration as a means of carrying off the surplus labour. Another meeting is to be held on Monday next. A long and temperate, though rather rambling, letter from "An Ironworker" in the *Birmingham Daily Post* asks for reasons for the reduction. It is remarkable that the reports of these meetings, which are evidently official, and the long letter above referred to never noticed the most important fact relating to the question in dispute—that the South Staffordshire ironmasters in making the reduction are only doing what those in other districts did some months ago, and to which the men there yielded; whilst the South Staffordshire masters had been paying 10 per cent. more than their rivals elsewhere, there has been a long continuance of failures. It may be for the benefit of the larger and richer masters to see their smaller rivals suppressed, but is it for the benefit of the men? It is truly said that the iron trade is now recovering, but where? Only where the wages' scale has been reduced, not in South Staffordshire. "An Ironmaster," in the paper above referred to, thus answers the question of "An Ironworker":—

"Your correspondent asks why the wages are now to be reduced? I answer, it is because we cannot get any higher price for our iron than at the rate of 7*l.* per ton for marked bars, and a still lower price for other qualities and brands; because we cannot sell iron at those prices without loss, unless the men agree to work at the proposed reduction; and, lastly, because there is nothing in the demand for labour elsewhere that would make us conclude that we ought to continue working at a loss."

It is possible that the men in other districts may support the men in South Staffordshire in resisting the reduction of wages, otherwise, any prolonged resistance would be extremely unlikely. It is rather odd that a meeting of a body of men so intelligent as millmen are supposed to be should allege as a reason for reducing wages the operation of the Factories Act. This was passed in the direct interest of the men, and there would have been more reasons had the masters put forward the expense and loss it will occasion them as a reason for reducing wages, though in their case such a plea would have been foolish. It is really a question whether the masters can pay the present rate or not, and whether the market price of labour is higher or not than the rate paid.

There was a conference on Education at Wolverhampton on Friday, at which Lord Lichfield presided, and there appeared a strong feeling in favour of compulsory education, and of supporting schools by rates. In the evening there was a meeting on Technical Education, and at the hour of commencing there were about 40 persons present, and never more than 60. The Earl of Lichfield, who again presided, expressed some surprise at the apathy displayed on a subject of such vital interest to the town, and observed that had such a meeting been called in one of the rural villages on his own estate the attendance would have been ten times greater than Wolverhampton, with its 70,000 people, had mustered on that occasion. Mr. Buckmaster followed, with a speech brimful of sarcasm. "Your noble Art School (he remarked) is, I understand, about to be converted into a dead meat market—(cries of 'No, no')—which, I must say, would be a transformation reflecting intensely upon your appreciation of the Fine Arts." Although the scattered audience cried "No, no," it was evident from Capt. Loveridge's speech that such an event was not impossible; and but for this gentleman's exertions and increasing liberality the Art School of Wolverhampton would long ago have been a thing of the past. "Making haste to be rich" is the secret of this indifference to the permanent sources of prosperity. People want to make a fortune and retire, and the future may take care of itself. Probably their sons will dissipate the fortunes thus amassed in sensual and degrading pursuits, in which they will seek to emulate the dregs of the upper class. When shall we see manufacturers pursuing their business in a spirit of real pride, in being able to achieve success and distinction in it, as well as desiring to secure profit by it?

At an interesting meeting of the Geological Section of the Birmingham Natural History and Microscopical Society, Mr. C. B. Hodgetts communicated some particulars of the recent sinking of the New British Iron Company, at New Hawne, near Hales Owen; after which, Mr. Allport read the following paper on some new minerals discovered by him in the South Staffordshire district:—

In 1865, Mr. Forbes stated, in his report of the British Association on the Igneous Rocks of South Staffordshire, that they are composed of four minerals; and in a paper on British Mineralogy in the "Philosophical Magazine" for Nov. he has increased the number to seven by adding iron pyrites, hexagonal prisms of apalite and a zeolite, which appears to be pectolite. I first called his attention to the two latter minerals in May last, having discovered them a short time previously—the hexagonal prisms in a very coarse-grained portion of the rock from the Hailstone Hill, and the pectolite (?) from a new sinking at Deepmoor. Since that time I have made more than 30 sections of this rock, and have detected at least seven different minerals, of which the following is a list:—Labradorite, augite, a green mineral probably chlorite titanoferrite, iron pyrites, a brown zeolite probably pectolite, apatite, olivine, epidote, a pale green mineral, undetermined, which forms an amygdaloid, and a light purple mineral which occurs in thin plates in the felspar; this, I think, is a species of mica. The green chloritic mineral is highly characteristic of the rock which occurs in sheets and bosses in the coal measures, locally known as green rock. At the Hailstone Hill I have observed a number of veins containing a real zeolite. They are well worth attention; and a careful study of them, both *in situ* and microscopically, has clearly shown them to be contemporaneous with the formation of the rock itself. In some cases I have succeeded in tracing them from end to end in the solid basalt, and find that they terminate in mere points, being entirely surrounded by solid rock. In other instances, however, I have traced veins of red mineral across the joints and columns; and as these were doubtless caused by the contraction of the mass in cooling, the evidence as to their age is tolerably conclusive. The proof derived from a microscopical examination is equally clear, for I find that the veins consist of precisely the same minerals as those forming the compact rock, but with the difference that they occur in larger and more perfectly developed crystals; a fact which may readily be explained by supposing the veins to have been cracks formed in cooling, and then either partly or entirely filled up by the still liquid interior being squeezed into them. The presence of the zeolitic mineral in such abundance is also an additional proof that this is the correct explanation of their origin. Many of my sections clearly show that this mineral was introduced subsequently to the consolidation of the rock, as it occurs in cavities, and also fills up the spaces between the different crystals. In some cases it lines the cavities, having been deposited in layers, differing from each other in colour and thickness, precisely like the banded agates. Such cavities and spaces would naturally occur more frequently among minerals which crystallised in spaces large enough to allow them to be formed slowly, and without interfering with each other.

MINE AGENTS' MEETING.—On Monday evening the Incorporated Association of Mine Agents of South Staffordshire and East Worcestershire held their monthly meeting at the Dudley Arms Hotel, Dudley, Mr. W. North presiding. After the ordinary business was concluded, a very interesting paper was read by Mr. W. Spruce, of Pensnett, one of the Earl of Dudley's agents, on "The Thick Coal of South Staffordshire." The paper was of an extremely practical and instructive character. After minutely describing the different modes of getting the thick coal by pillar and stall, or square work, as also by long wall work, the author descanted at considerable length upon the comparative advantages of both modes, agreeing with previous writers upon the same subject, that the mode of working it must be decided by the thickness and quality of the seam, and the number and thickness of its partings. Reference was also made to working it by strait stalls, leaving large ribs between, to be worked out by a second working. The best mode of ventilation was also referred to, and that of top air heading found favour with the author. The back spout being continually sumped up as the coals are cut down, so as to drain off the carburetted hydrogen at the highest level into the upcast shaft. He recommended that all thick coal pits (as indeed they appear to be) should be so perfectly ventilated that safety-lamps should be needed only for exceptional purposes. He also strongly urged the utility, both in as economical sense and for the safety of the miner, that it is often found desirable to reduce or even taken out the pillars under the square work mode, in order to relieve a whole district of workings of the superincumbent weight. As by purposely bringing down the roof in one spot relieves the surrounding part of a great deal of vertical pressure. Mr. Spruce next referred to long wall method of getting the thick coal. This, he said, could only be done to advantage where the dirt partings in the coal would permit of its being worked in two sections, and where the slack and small coal could be utilised. After referring to the difference in the amount of care necessary to be exercised by the agent in a bad mine full of faults, intrusions of trap rock, and thick partings, as compared with a good mine, where none of these difficulties existed, he concluded what was considered by the meeting a very useful paper, for which a unanimous vote of thanks was awarded him. At a recent meeting of this association a paper was also read by Mr. T. Parton, of Willenhall, "On the Importance of Correct Observation in the Winning and Working of Mines." This was a paper containing a mass of valuable and instructive observation for the more economical and safe working of the mines of the district, and will doubtless be the means of causing the agents to store up such a collection of mining data that will be highly serviceable to the rising mining generation. This paper has been printed *in extenso*, and distributed amongst the members. The reading of such papers at the monthly meetings of the members is calculated to be of the utmost service to the district, and we see it is intended to establish a practical and scientific mining circulating library for the use of its members; but as this will come very expensive indeed, we think it is a subject in which the coal and ironmasters of the district may find it greatly to their advantage to assist in procuring, seeing that improvement and economy must be studied if South Staffordshire is to hold her own.

CHARGE AGAINST COLLIERY PROPRIETORS.—At the Newcastle Petty Sessions, Felix H. Hawley, colliery proprietor, of Longton, was charged with neglecting to comply with the section of the Mines Inspection Act, requiring that notice should be given to the Inspector of Mines of any accident which occurred, within 24 hours after the occurrence of such accident Mr. Hawley pleaded guilty to the charge, but said he was not aware of the requirements of the Act. Mr. Wynne stated that he did not think there had been the slightest reason for withholding from him the information in the present case, but it was a point of law which was required to be observed; in fact, he was ordered peremptorily to take proceedings where there was a breach of law relative to the matter.——Mr. J. H. Pearson, proprietor of the Mill Bank Colliery, Silverdale, was similarly charged. Mr. J. Rowley, Mr. Pearson's manager, appeared, and stated that he was not aware it was necessary notice of an accident should be given to the Inspector, only in cases of immediate fatal results. Mr. Twemlow said the magistrates thought the justice of the case would be met by the imposition of a fine of 10s. in each case, with costs.

CHARGE AGAINST A COLLIER AND COLLIERY MANAGER.—David Barrett, a collier, in the employ of the Crewe Coal and Iron Company, at Madeley, was summoned before the Newcastle Bench on the charge of wilfully violating the 40th special rule of the Mines Inspection Act, which provides that where fire-damp exists in a pit, the collier becoming aware of it shall give information to the underlooker, fireman, or other person having charge of the pit; also, when fire-damp is observed, the collier shall not enter a part of the pit where it exists with any other light than a safety-lamp, and then he shall only enter in the company of a chartermaster, or person having charge of the pit. The evidence was to the effect that he fired a shot in one of the pits on the Leycett Calliery, and afterwards retired with another man into one of the "headings." Upon returning to the place where he had been working, and, finding fire-damp, instead of at once leaving the place, and giving information to the chartermaster, he entered the place above, and began "dusting" the fire-damp out, so that he could go on with his work.—On the information of Barrett, John Birbeck, manager of the Leycett Colliery, was then charged with violating the 12th rule of the Mines Inspection Act, by not providing a cover for the cage in which the workmen descend to and ascend from their work. The magistrates considered that this case had not been proved, and dismissed the summons. They considered that the charge against Barrett had been proved, and they inflicted a fine of 10s., and 11s. 6d. costs.

THE LATE MR. GEORGE JONES.—Mr. Jones, who for upwards of 40 years hrd been the mining engineer at the Shropshire Works of the late Mr. James Foster, first at Wombridge, and afterwards at the Madeley Court, was extensively known and respected in his profession. He is alluded to in the works of some of the highest authorities on the science of geology, as affording valuable information respecting that portion of the Shropshire coal fields with which he was most intimately connected, and his extensive knowledge, gleaned through more than half a century, gave weight to his opinions. He was not unfrequently consulted by landed proprietors who wished to ascertain the probability, or otherwise, of mineral on their estates, and the presents he received from many of these, often of some instrument useful in his profession, formed, together with other little nick-nacks he had collected, quite a museum, which he felt an honest pride in showing to his friends. He was one of the few remaining links connecting, as it were, the earlier and present state of mining, and having a capital memory he would rivet the attention of his friends for hours together with a narration of events and circumstances just now of great interest. He was familiar, more than any other man we know, with the history of those two great fathers of the English iron trade, John and William Wilkinson, and was wont to tell some good anecdotes embracing some of their more notable sayings and doings. Of the elder brother, John Wilkinson, he possessed either an original portrait, or the copy of one, which he prized very much. Mr. Jones had retired from business, and was living at Shiffnal, where he had the misfortune a few weeks ago to fall down and break his leg, which accident led to his death. He died March 31, and his remains were conveyed to the family vault at Wellington, on Monday last, followed by his sons, who now fill responsible offices in the Littlehall Company's Works, and by a number of personal friends. The funeral cortege, consisting of six mourning coaches, was joined at different stages on the road by chartermasters who had served under Mr. Jones in Mr. Foster's fields; also by Mr. Webb, in his private carriage. The sublime burial service of the Church of England was impressively read by the Rev. Mr. Banning.—*Wolverhampton Chronicle.*

SMITH AND FORREST,
ROSIN DISTILLERS, GREASE AND VARNISH MANUFACTURERS,
HOLT TOWN OIL WORKS, MANCHESTER,
MANUFACTURERS OF VEGETABLE OILS, &c.

ANTI-FRICTION GREASE, 10s. to 14s. per cwt.
Wire rope ditto, free from acid, 15s. per cwt. Liquid ditto (between thick and thin), for trams, &c., 8s. to 12s. per cwt.
SKIP, HUTCH, CORVE, and WAGON OILS, from 8s. to 12s. per cwt.
TORCH OIL, 1s. to 1s. 6d. per gallon.
COPPER-SPOUTED QUART LAMPS, 4s.; TORCH WICK for ditto, 6d. per lb.
PATENT ANTI-CORROSIVE BLACK VARNISH,
"Paint Substitute for Wood or Iron," ready for use, 1s. to 2s. 6d. per gallon
We shall be glad to furnish a detailed price-list on application.
Orders by post receive prompt attention. 80

HERBERT AULT, ENGINEER,
DRAUGHTSMAN AND PATENTEES' ASSISTANT,
VALUER OF MACHINERY, IRONWORKS, RAILWAY and COLLIERY PLANT, and other works; DESIGNER and CONTRACTOR for every description of RAILWAY and COLLIERY PLANT, CONTRACTORS' and other LOCOMOTIVES, HOT AIR and HOT WATER APPARATUS, &c.
Preparer of models &c., for patentees, and every other assistance given upon the most moderate terms. Estimates given for taking down and erecting works and other machinery.
Applications addressed to HERBERT AULT, Netherton, near Dudley, will meet with prompt attention.
N.B.—HERBERT AULT begs to call the attention of gentlemen about to put up greenhouses or conservatories to his large assortment of designs at exceedingly low prices. 91

MR. J. S. MERRY, ASSAYER AND ANALYTICAL CHEMIST, SWANSEA. 78

NICKEL AND COBALT REFINING, AND GERMAN SILVER WORKS, 16, OOZELL STREET NORTH, BIRMINGHAM.
STEPHEN BARKER begs to inform the Trade that he has the following articles for sale:—REFINED METALLIC NICKEL.
REFINED METALLIC BISMUTH.
OXIDE OF COBALT.
GERMAN SILVER—IN INGOTS, SHEET, WIRE, &c.
NICKEL AND COBALT ORES PURCHASED. 89

GOLDENHILL, COBALT, NICKEL, COLOUR, BORAX AND CHEMICAL WORKS,
NEAR STOKE-UPON-TRENT, STAFFORDSHIRE.
JOHN HENSHALL WILLIAMSON, MANUFACTURER AND REFINER,
Purchaser of Borate of Lime and Tincal.
Teacher of Practical Mining in the late Mining School of Cornwall, and Principal of the Engineering Academy, 86, Upper Parliament-street, Liverpool, 90

In the Court of the Vice-Warden of the Stannaries.
Stannaries of Cornwall.

IN the MATTER of the COMPANIES ACT, 1862, and of the TRUMPET UNITED MINING COMPANY.—Notice is hereby given, that a PETITION for the WINDING-UP of the ABOVE-NAMED COMPANY by the Court was, on the 6th day of April instant, presented to the Vice-Warden of the Stannaries by William Shilson and William Henry Lanyon, carrying on business under the style or name of THE KENNALL GUNPOWDER MILL COMPANY, creditors of the said company, and that the said petition is directed to be heard before the Vice-Warden, at No. 18, Thurloe-square, Brompton, in the county of Middlesex, on Wednesday, the 22d day of April instant, at Twelve o'clock at noon.

Any contributory or creditor of the company may appear at the hearing and oppose the same, provided he has given at least two clear days' notice to the petitioners, their solicitor, or agents, of his intention to do so, such notice to be forthwith forwarded to P. P. Smith, Esq., secretary of the Vice-Warden, Truro.

Every such contributory or creditor is entitled to a copy of the petition and affidavit verifying the same from the petitioners or their solicitor, within 24 hours after requiring the same, on payment of the regulated charge per folio.

Affidavits intended to be used at the hearing, in opposition to the petition, must be filed at the Registrar's Office, Truro, on or before the 18th day of April instant, and notice thereof must at the same time be given to the petitioners, or their solicitor, or agents. JOSEPH ROBERTS, Truro, Cornwall
(Solicitor to the Petitioners and his agents, Messrs. Childs and Batten, 25, Coleman-street, London, E.C.).
Dated Truro, 9th April, 1868. 91

In the Court of the Vice-Warden of the Stannaries.
Stannaries of Cornwall.

IN the MATTER of the COMPANIES ACT, 1862, and of the WEST CONDURROW MINING COMPANY.—The Registrar of this Court has appointed TUESDAY, the 21st day of April instant, at Eleven o'clock in the forenoon, at his office, in Truro, TO SETTLE the LIST of CONTRIBUTORIES of the ABOVE-NAMED COMPANY, now made out and deposited at the said office. WM. MICHELL, Registrar of the said Court.
Dated the 6th day of April, 1868. 92

In Chancery.

BROOKS v. JONES.
FREEHOLD MINERAL PROPERTY, WITH IRONWORKS, IN THE COUNTY OF MONMOUTH.—FOR INVESTMENT.

MESSRS. FULLER, HORSEY, SON, AND CO. WILL SELL, BY AUCTION, at the Auction Mart, Tokenhouse-yard, London, on Thursday, the 7th day of May, 1868, at One o'clock precisely, in One Lot, by order of the High Court of Chancery, and with concurrence of his Lordship the Master of the Rolls, the Judge to whose Court the said Cause is attached, a very valuable FREEHOLD MINERAL PROPERTY, with BLAST FURNACES, KILNS, FOUNDRIES, ENGINE HOUSES, and BRIDGE HOUSES, known as

THE BLAINA IRONWORKS,

Together with the Blaina Inn; Blaina House and grounds; Three Houses, for manager, surgeon, and cashier; Ninety-seven Houses for workmen; Shops and Schools at Blaina; a Station on the Western Valleys line of the Monmouthshire Railway, about twenty miles from the shipping port of Newport, and in direct communication therewith; the total area being ninety four acres, with eleven seams of coal of the aggregate thickness of 41 feet, and seven courses of rich ironstone.

Also, the LEASEHOLD INTEREST in TWO MINERAL PROPERTIES adjoining, known as TYR-AP-GETHING, and GWAIN GODWIN, having an area of 47A. 1R. 22P., let upon lease, together with MINERAL PROPERTIES known as CRAYCROFT and HENWAIN, which occupy an area of 84A. 3R. 34P., for a term which will expire on the 25th March, 1875, with power for the lessees to renew for a further term of 20 years, on giving two years previous notice, subject to a surface rent of £650 per annum, and to certain royalties. Minimum royalty, £2000 per annum. Lessees to pay rates and taxes, to repair, to have at least one furnace in blast, and other covenants. From a survey made by Mr. Hedley, the eminent mining engineer, in December, 1865, he reports "that there are sufficient unworked minerals to secure the minimum royalties in perpetuity, and that the existing shafts are sufficient for working out the whole of the minerals." This being so, and the quality of the minerals having been thoroughly ascertained and approved, this property may be recommended as a sound property for the investment of capital.

To be viewed till the sale by special order, which may be obtained of Messrs. J. and W. NORRIS and WOOD, solicitors, Manchester; or of the Auctioneers, 11, Billiter-square, London.

Printed particulars, with ground plans and sections of the minerals, may be had of the following solicitors:—Messrs. J. and W. NORRIS and WOOD, Manchester, the solicitors of the plaintiff; of Messrs. NORRIS and ALLEN, No. 20, Bedford-row, London; of Mr. J. NEEDHAM, No. 1, New-inn, Strand, London; of Messrs. CLARKE, WOODCOCK, and RYLAND, Lincoln's Inn-fields, London; of Messrs. MILLER and SMITH, No. 48, Watling-street, London; of Messrs. THOS. WHITE and SONS, No. 11, Bedford-row, aforesaid; of Messrs. CHILTON and Co., No. 25, Chancery-lane, London; of Messrs. BELL, BRODERICK, and Co., Bow Churchyard, London; of Mr. W. H. DINGNAN, No. 57, Chancery-lane, aforesaid; of Mr. WILLIAM THORNE, Messrs. CORSER and FOWLER, Thomas BOLTON, and Messrs. H. and J. E. UNDERHILLS, Wolverhampton; of Messrs. DUIGNAN, LEWIS, and LEWIS, Walsall; of Mr. R. W. HAND, solicitor, Stafford; at the principal inns at Newport, Cardiff, Swansea, Gloucester, and Bristol; at the *Midland Counties Herald* office, Birmingham; at the Auction Mart and Estate Exchange, London; and of Messrs. FULLER, HORSEY, SON, and Co., No. 11, Billiter-square, London, E.C. 93

SALE, BY AUCTION, at MESSRS. BARROWS AND CARMICHAEL'S WORKS, BANBURY, of
TWENTY VALUABLE NEW PORTABLE STEAM ENGINES,
From 3 to 25-horse power,
NINE USEFUL SECONDHAND PORTABLE ENGINES,
From 4 to 10-horse power,
MORTAR MILLS, SAW TABLES, &c., &c.

MESSRS. CLARKE AND BARROWS are instructed to SELL the above, in consequence of the death of Mr. CARMICHAEL, and preparatory to new partnership arrangements by Mr. Barrows.
Catalogues may be had at the works; or of the Auctioneers, 38, Cannon-street, Birmingham. 94

PERIODICAL SALES
(Established 1843)
Of ABSOLUTE and CONTINGENT REVERSIONS to FUNDED and OTHER PROPERTY, LIFE INTERESTS, ANNUITIES, POLICIES of ASSURANCE, ADVOWSONS, NEXT PRESENTATIONS, MANORIAL RIGHTS, RENT CHARGES, POST OBIT BONDS, DEBENTURES, SHARES in DOCKS, CANALS, MINES, RAILWAYS, INSURANCE COMPANIES, and other PUBLIC UNDERTAKINGS.

MR. MARSH begs to announce that his PERIODICAL SALES (established 1843) for the DISPOSAL of EVERY DESCRIPTION of the above-mentioned PROPERTY, take place on
THE FIRST THURSDAY IN EVERY MONTH.
Auction, Land and Estate Agency Offices, 54, Cannon-street, London, E.C. 95

SALE OF MINE.

TO BE SOLD, on the spot, BY AUCTION, on MONDAY, 20th APRIL next, at Ten A.M., the
REICHENBACH COPPER MINE,
Situate an hour and a half distant from the Bensheim Station of the Main and Neckar Railway, together with all the PLANT, BUILDINGS, and OTHER APPURTENANCES.
Further particulars may be had at the works, on application, post free to HERR VERWALTER MERK, at Reichenbach.
The Zwingenberg Court, Grand Duchy of Hesse,
Zwingenberg, 26th January, 1868. BRUMHARD. 96

TO BE SOLD, BY PRIVATE TREATY, the WORKS of the PADESWOOD OIL COMPANY (LIMITED), with LEASE of the PREMISES, situate near Padeswood Station on the Chester and Mold Railway, with siding from the London and North-Western Railway.
The works are very compact, standing on about FOUR ACRES of LAND, and comprise SIX REVOLVING and TWELVE UPRIGHT RETORTS, complete, with all connections, &c.; FOUR STILLS, with tanks, agitators, and settling tanks in refinery, with pumps, &c. A good HOUSE, suitable for a manager, and a never-failing supply of water.
For permission to view, and terms, apply to Messrs. LACE and Co., 1, Union court, Liverpool; or to WILLIAM SEMPLE, Esq., Padeswood Oil Company, Mold. 97

TO COALMASTERS, AND OTHER CAPITALISTS.
VALUABLE COLLIERY, COMPRISING SIX HUNDRED ACRES, IN NORTH STAFFORDSHIRE.

TO BE SOLD, or LET ON LEASE, an EXTENSIVE COLLIERY, now in full operation, situate in the centre of the NORTH STAFFORDSHIRE COAL FIELD, and including the WHOLE of the SEAMS of COAL and IRONSTONE usually found in the POTTERY DISTRICT.
The property consists of about 600 acres, and the colliery is in full working order, and doing an extensive business. The pumping and winding engines and other plant are of excellent construction, and in good repair; and a large extent of level driving and other dead work having been recently done, the output may be greatly increased. The situation is unusually eligible, being in close proximity to two of the pottery towns, and within a short distance of the Trent and Mersey Canal and the main line of the North Staffordshire Railway.
For further particulars and to treat, apply to JOHN LANCASTER, Esq., Bilton Grange, Rugby; or to Messrs. KEARY and SON, solicitors, Stoke-upon-Trent.
6th April, 1868. 98

ENGINES AND BOILERS FOR SALE.

MESSRS. NICHOLLS, MATHEWS, AND CO. have FOR SALE ENGINES of VARIOUS SORTS and SIZES, AND SEVERAL GOOD TEN TON BOILERS. All are in excellent condition, and well worthy the attention of purchasers.
Full particulars may be obtained by applying to Messrs. NICHOLLS, MATHEWS, and Co., Bedford Ironworks, Tavistock. 99

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MESSRS. G. W. AND T. CRAIK
ARE PREPARED TO
SUPPLY COAL AND COKE WAGONS
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,
Either for cash, or by preferred payments through wagon-leasing companies
WAGONS PROMPTLY REPAIRED. 100

THE BEVERLEY IRON AND WAGON COMPANY
(LIMITED),

MANUFACTURERS OF RAILWAY WAGONS, WHEELS AXLES, LORRYS, CARTS, WOOD WHEELS, &c.,
IRONWORKS, BEVERLEY, YORKSHIRE. 101

THE RAILWAY SPRING COMPANY (LIMITED),
DIAL WORKS, WEST BROMWICH,
MANUFACTURERS OF
RAILWAY, WAGON, AND CARRIAGE SPRINGS.
Orders executed with the utmost dispatch, of first-rate quality, and on moderate terms. 102

BAGILLT OIL COMPANY (LIMITED),
FLINT.
MANUFACTURERS OF BLACK GREASE
FOR COLLIERY WIRE ROPES, TRAMS, WAGONS, &c., £5 PER TON
TORCH AND LAMP OIL, 1s. PER GALLON (Casks free).
LUBRICATING OIL, 1s. PER GALLON (Casks free). 105

PIG LEAD.

MESSRS. WESTON AND COLLINGBORN SOLICIT ORDERS for SOFT PIG LEAD, which they are producing of the very best quality Prices on application.
WORKS,—SWINFORD, GLOUCESTERSHIRE.
OFFICE,—18, PETER STREET, BRISTOL. 104

GREEN SLATES.

GREEN SLATES OF ANY SIZE, and of the CHOICEST COLOUR and QUALITY, can now be OBTAINED from the DOROTHEA WEST SLATE COMPANY (LIMITED), CARNARVON.
The "CHARING CROSS HOTEL," "STAR AND GARTER HOTEL" (Richmond) 'LONDON-BRIDGE HOTEL," and many other public buildings, are covered with these elegant slates.
Orders will be executed in regular succession.
Apply to Mr. THOMAS HARVEY, General Manager, 9, Segontium-terrace, Carnarvon, or 33, King-street, Cheapside, London. 108

DYNAMITE, OR NOBEL'S PATENT SAFETY BLASTING POWDER,
May now be had from
MESSRS. WEBB AND CO., CARNARVON,
Sole consignees from the patentee.

This powerful BLASTING AGENT will not explode from a spark, or concussion alone, but requires the combined effect of both, and is fired by a strong percussion cap and ordinary fuse. In a compressed state it may be fired in damp holes, or under water.
Force, SEVEN TIMES that of the BEST GUNPOWDER.
It will shiver to pieces cast or wrought-iron, or the toughest teak timber. No tamping is required. It is by far the safest explosive for blasting purposes ever discovered. 106

NITRO-GLYCERINE, OR NOBEL'S PATENT BLASTING OIL.

THE EXPLOSIVE FORCE of this BLASTING OIL is TEN TIMES that of GUNPOWDER, and the ECONOMY and SAVING in TIME, LABOUR, and COST in removing granite and hard rock, in sinking shafts, driving tunnels, and opening forward in close ends is immense.
It will not explode from a spark or fire, but from concussion alone, and is consequently much less dangerous than gunpowder or gun-cotton.
Being heavier than water it sinks to the bottom of a wet hole, no other tamping than water being required.
One charge of this blasting oil, which is now being used with wonderful effect in all the largest slate quarries in North Wales, will displace as much slate rock as four or five charges of gunpowder; and its great force, acting on a large quantity of good slate rock, shakes and displaces it at the natural joints, or cracks, without damaging the slabs nearly so much as the more numerous blasts from any other blasting material would do.
This invaluable quarrying agent may now be obtained from Messrs. Webb and Co., Carnarvon, sole consignees from the patentee. 107

WILTON'S MATHEMATICAL INSTRUMENT ESTABLISHMENT REMOVED from St. Day to A. JEFFERY'S, CAMBORNE.

W. H. WILTON begs to thank his friends for their very liberal support for so many years, and informs them that he has now declined business in England in favour solely of Mr. A. JEFFERY, MATHEMATICAL INSTRUMENT MAKER, CAMBORNE, whom he considers (having been an assistant to his father for several years) is in every way capable of creditably maintaining the good name universally awarded to Wilton's Instruments.

A. JEFFERY

Respectfully begs to inform Mine Managers, Surveyors, Engineers, &c., that having purchased Mr. Wilton's business, and the very valuable acquisitions and appliances belonging thereto, he has enlarged his Mathematical Instrument Manufactory, and is prepared to supply THEODOLITES, DIALS, POCKET DIALS, LEVELS, TRAVERSING and PLAIN PROTRACTORS, CASES OF DRAWING INSTRUMENTS, MEASURING CHAINS AND TAPES, ASSAYERS' SCALES and WEIGHTS, ENGINE COUNTERS, and, in short, every description of Instruments used in SURVEYING, MEASURING, MAPPING, &c.
Repairing in all its branches promptly attended to. 108

JOHN AND EDWIN WRIGHT,

PATENTEES.
(ESTABLISHED 1770.)
MANUFACTURERS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION OF IMPROVED
PATENT FLAT AND ROUND WIRE ROPES,
From the very best quality of charcoal iron and steel wire.
PATENT FLAT AND ROUND HEMP ROPES.
SHIPS' RIGGING, SIGNAL AND FENCING STRAND, LIGHTNING CONDUCTORS, STEAM PLOUGH ROPES (made from Webster and Horsfall's patent steel wire), HEMP, FLAX, ENGINE YARN, COTTON WASTE, TARPAULING, OIL SHEETS, BRATTICE CLOTHS, &c.

UNIVERSE WORKS, MILLWALL, POPLAR, LONDON.
UNIVERSE WORKS, GARRISON STREET, BIRMINGHAM
CITY OFFICE No. 5, LEADENHALL STREET, LONDON, E.C. 109

Swan Rope Works.

GARNOCK BIBBY, AND CO.,
CHAPEL STREET, LIVERPOOL,

MANUFACTURERS of FLAT and ROUND HEMP and IRON and STEEL WIRE ROPES for MINING, RAILWAY, and SHIPPING PURPOSES.
MANILLA ROPE of SUPERIOR QUALITY, FIFTY PER CENT. STRONGER and THIRTY PER CENT. CHEAPER than Russian hemp rope.
WIRE ROPE of FIRST QUALITY WIRE, and the HIGHEST STANDARD of STRENGTH. 110

CREASE'S NEW AND
IMPROVED PNEUMATIC TUNNELLING ENGINE.

THE PROPRIETORS of this INVENTION, in order to bring its CAPABILITIES more prominently before the PUBLIC, are OPEN to TAKE CONTRACTS for DRIVING LEVELS.
Preference will be given to ADIT LEVELS and those places where ROTATORY MACHINERY is in use, and can be applied to driving the AIR COMPRESSOR.
Address—E. S. CREASE, 7, Hoe-street, Plymouth. 111

CARLISLE BISCUIT COMPANY.

CARLISLE BISCUIT COMPANY,—WHOLESALE AND EXPORT BISCUIT MANUFACTURERS, CARLISLE, & 56, CITY ROAD, LONDON. For twenty years their biscuits have maintained a high reputation. For export they are specially prepared, so as to keep in any climate. To wholesale buyers a liberal discount is allowed. Price lists forwarded on application. 112

MEAT BISCUITS FOR DOGS.

MEAT BISCUIT FOR DOGS, made by the CARLISLE BISCUIT COMPANY, is undoubtedly the best and cheapest food for dogs that has ever been introduced. It is equally adapted for sporting dogs, yard dogs, or for pets. It requires no cooking, and, without any other food, keeps dogs in the highest condition. Many of the prize-taking dogs at the last Birmingham show were fed, from puppies, on this biscuit. Price 20s. per cwt. at Carlisle; or at their depôt, 56, City-road, London, 22s. per cwt. Post-office orders payable to WILLIAM SLATER, Carlisle. Sold by corn chandlers everywhere. Book of testimonials from well-known country gentlemen, sent on application. Agents wanted.
WILLIAM SLATER, Managing Director. 113

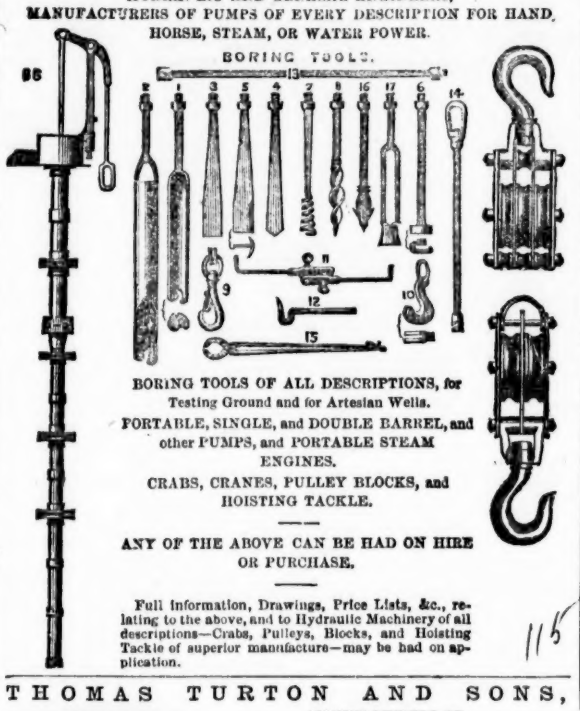
BICKFORD'S PATENT SAFETY FUSE

Obtained the PRIZE MEDALS at the "ROYAL EXHIBITION" of 1851; at the "INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION" of 1862, in London; at the "IMPERIAL EXPOSITION" held in Paris, in 1855; at the "INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION," in Dublin, 1865; and at the "UNIVERSAL EXPOSITION," in Paris, 1867.

BICKFORD, SMITH, AND CO. of TUCKINGMILL, CORNWALL, MANUFACTURERS of PATENT SAFETY-FUSE, having been informed that the name of their firm has been attached to fuse not of their manufacture, beg to call the attention of the trade and public to the following announcement:—
EVERY COIL of FUSE MANUFACTURED by them has TWO SEPARATE THREADS PASSING THROUGH the COLUMN of GUNPOWDER, and BICKFORD, SMITH, AND CO. CLAIM SUCH TWO SEPARATE THREADS as THEIR TRADE MARK. 114

S. OWENS AND CO. (LATE CLINTON AND OWENS),

WRITEFRIARS STREET, FLEET STREET, LONDON, E.C.,
HYDRAULIC AND GENERAL ENGINEERS,
MANUFACTURERS OF PUMPS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION FOR HAND, HORSE, STEAM, OR WATER POWER.



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PORTABLE, SINGLE, and DOUBLE BARREL, and other PUMPS, and PORTABLE STEAM ENGINES.
CRABS, CRANES, PULLEY BLOCKS, and HOISTING TACKLE.

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Full information, Drawings, Price Lists, &c., relating to the above, and to Hydraulic Machinery of all descriptions—Crabs, Pulleys, Blocks, and Hoisting Tackle of superior manufacture—may be had on application. 115

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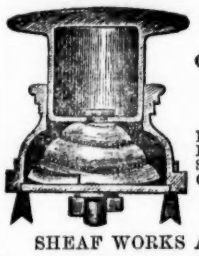

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The results of twelve months' experience in the working of these machines, by the West Ardsley Company, have proved most satisfactory, their use being found to CHEAPEN the COST and IMPROVE the average SIZE of the COAL, to LIGHTEN the LABOUR, and also to MODIFY the SANITARY CONDITION of the MINE.
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Assays of metals and their ores carefully conducted. 124

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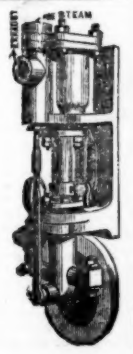
Engineers and Patentees of STEAM CRANES, DONKEY PUMPS, &c.



PATENT DONKEY PUMPS.

Nos.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Diam. of ram	1¼ in.	2 in.	2¼ in.	2½ in.	2¾ in.	3 in.	3¼ in.	3½ in.	4 in.
*Gall. per hour	230	400	680	850	1200	1500	2100	2500	3800
Approx. H.P.	15	25	40	50	80	95	130	150	230
Single-acting price	£10 5	£12 10	£15	£18	—	—	—	—	—
Double-acting do.	11 10	14 0	17	20	£24	£28	£33	£38	—
Double-acting pump on base plate				27	32		38	43	£50

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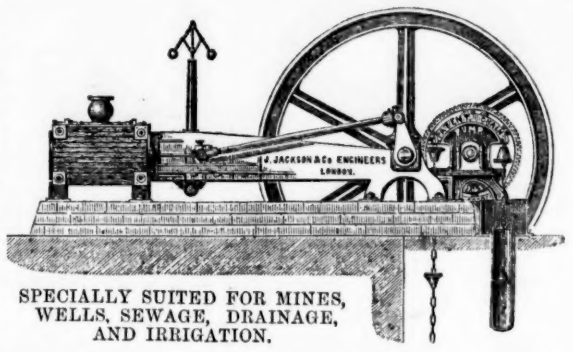
The water is lifted through vertical tubes. At every interval of 50 yards a contracted part, or working barrel, is inserted, smaller in diameter than the main pipe, one of which is always placed at the lower end. An endless chain passes over the driving wheel at the top, going down free, and coming up through the tube, into which it enters by a bell-shaped mouth-piece. On this chain are fixed india-rubber discs, smaller in diameter than the main pipe, but fitting tight in the working barrels, so that all the water that enters is forced up and carried through the main pipe. The discs being free all round from the pipe for nine-tenths of the whole distance, reduces the friction to a minimum.

Eighty-seven per cent. of the whole area of the tube is lifted in water. A 3½ in. pump has lifted 120 gallons per minute, from a depth of 270 ft., with 10·75 indicated horse power; other sizes in proportion. These pumps are now at work throughout England, sizes varying from 2½ to 15 in. diameter, and up to 300 ft. deep.



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AGENTS FOR SCOTLAND,

MESSRS. P. AND W. MACLELLAN,

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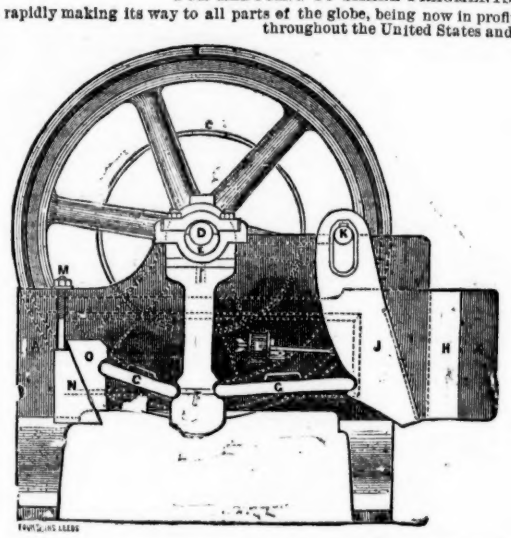
FOR REDUCING TO SMALL FRAGMENTS ROCKS, ORES, AND MINERALS OF EVERY KIND.

It is rapidly making its way to all parts of the globe, being now in profitable use in California, Washoe, Lake Superior, Australia, Cuba, Chili, Brazil, and throughout the United States and England. Read extracts of testimonials:—



The Parys Mines Company, Parys Mines, near Bangor, June 6.—We have had one of your stone breakers in use during the last twelve months, and Captain Morcom reports most favourably as to its capabilities of crushing the materials to the required size, and its great economy in doing away with manual labour.
For the Parys Mining Company, JAMES WILLIAMS.
H. R. Marsden, Esq.

Eeton Emery Works, Manchester.—We have used Blake's patent stone breaker made by you, for the last 12 months, crushing emery, &c., and it has given every satisfaction. Some time after starting the machine a piece of the moveable jaw s about 20 lbs. weight, chilled cast-iron, broke off, and was crushed in the jaws of the machine to the size fixed for crushing the emery.
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ONLY MAKER IN THE UNITED KINGDOM.

CAUTION!

BLAKE'S PATENT STONE BREAKER,

In Chancery.

BLAKE v. ARCHER, NOVEMBER 12, 1867.

His Honour the Vice-Chancellor WOOD having found a VERDICT in FAVOUR of the PLAINTIFFS in the above Cause, establishing the VALIDITY of BLAKE'S PATENT, and made a DECREE for an INJUNCTION to RESTRAIN the DEFENDANTS, Messrs. THOMAS ARCHER and SON, of Dunston Engine-Works, near Gateshead-on-Tyne, from INFRINGING such PATENT, and ordering them to pay to the Plaintiffs the costs of the Suit.

ALL PERSONS are hereby CAUTIONED against MANUFACTURING, SELLING, or USING any STONE BREAKERS similar to BLAKE'S, which have not been manufactured by the Plaintiffs. Application will forthwith be made to the Court of Chancery for INJUNCTIONS AGAINST ALL PERSONS who may be found INFRINGING BLAKE'S PATENT after this notice.

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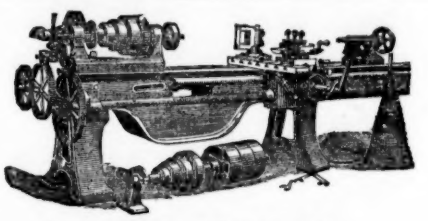

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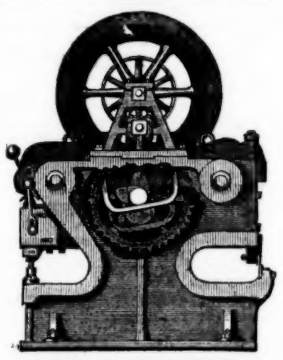

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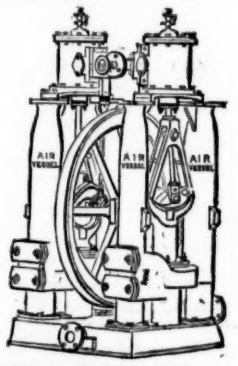

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GOLD MINING IN NOVA SCOTIA.—CAPTAIN J. ROBERTS, who has been VISITING the MINES of NOVA SCOTIA the last two months, has come to the conclusion that, with judicious management, Nova Scotia Gold Mines can be made to pay handsome dividends—by the erection of machinery and good discipline, like he was accustomed to in Gongo Soco and St. John del Rey; but Captain Roberts deeply regrets to find that some of his countrymen who came out here got in such disrepute by their reckless mismanagement of the Nova Scotia Gold and Land Company's property, as to leave very little confidence in their ability as mining men, and which, it is well known, they cannot do without. Capt. Roberts has seen more visible gold in the veins here than in any country he has been into.
Mansion House, Halifax, Dec. 4, 1867.

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This Index is *in extenso;* the births, deaths, marriages, bankruptcies, wills, civil and criminal cases, parliamentary proceedings, speeches, local, scientific, mining, and foreign news, naval and military intelligence, are all classified in full, and the Index so arranged as to do for any file without paging or marking.
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THE MINING SHARE LIST.

BRITISH DIVIDEND MINES.

Shares.	Mines.	Paid.	Last Pr.	Business.	Total divs.	Per share.	Last paid.
1500	Alderley Edge, c, Cheshire*	10 0 0	—		9 7 8	0 5 0	Jan. 1868
200	Botallack, t, c, St. Just	91 5 0	—		488 15 0	5 0 0	May 1866
4000	Brookwood, c, Buckfastleigh	1 11 0	—		0 7 6	0 2 6	Dec. 1867
1000	Bronfloyd, l, Cardigan*	12 0 0	—		9 3 0	0 6 0	Jan. 1868
6400	Cashwell, l, Cumberland*	2 10 0	—		0 1 6	0 1 6	Aug. 1866
916	Cargoll, s-l, Newlyn	15 5 7	—		14 5 0	0 10 0	Jan. 1868
509	Creegbrawse and Penkevil, t	--	—		1 0 0	1 0 0	Oct. 1867
867	Cwm Erfin, l, Cardiganshire*	7 10 0	—		25 18 0	1 0 0	Jan. 1868
128	Cwmystwith, l, Cardiganshire	60 0 0	—		381 10 0	2 0 0	Dec. 1867
280	Derwent Mines, s-l, Durham	300 0 0	—		174 10 0	5 0 0	June 1867
1024	Devon Gt. Consols, c, Tavistock†	1 0 0	450	445 455	1095 0 0	7 0 0	Mar. 1868
656	Ding Dong, t, Gulval‡	49 14 6	—		0 10 0	0 10 0	Sept. 1867
358	Dolcoath, c, t, Camborne	128 17 6	—		840 10 0	3 0 0	Feb. 1868
6144	East Caradon, c, St. Cleer†	2 14 6	3¾	3½ 3¾	14 11 6	0 2 0	July 1867
300	East Darren, l, Cardiganshire	32 0 0	—		150 10 0	2 0 0	Dec. 1867
128	East Pool, t, c, Pool, Illogan	24 5 0	—		427 10 0	5 0 0	Mar. 1868
1906	East Wheal Lovell, t, Wendron.	3 9 0	9	8½ 8¾	3 11 6	0 10 0	Dec. 1867
2800	Foxdale, l, Isle of Man*	25 0 0	—		71 0 0	0 10 0	Sept. 1867
5000	Frank Mills, l, Christow	3 18 6	—		3 5 6	0 5 0	Feb. 1866
3950	Gawton, c, Tavistock	3 10 6	2⅞	2⅝ 2⅞	0 3 0	0 3 0	Jan. 1868
15000	Great Laxey, l, Isle of Man*	4 0 0	17½	16½ 17½	8 5 0	0 10 0	Mar. 1868
5908	Great Wheal Vor, t, c, Helston†	40 0 0	19	18 19	12 15 6	0 7 6	Mar. 1868
1024	Herodsfoot, l, near Liskeard†	8 10 0	—	37 39	45 0 0	1 10 0	Feb. 1868
6000	Hingston Down, c, Calstock†	5 10 6	—		0 10 0	0 5 0	April 1866
400	Lisburne, l, Cardiganshire	18 15 0	—		498 10 0	3 0 0	Dec. 1867
3000	Maes-y-Safn, l, Flint*	20 0 0	28	27 28	3 0 0	1 0 0	Dec. 1867
9000	Marke Valley, c, Caradon	4 10 6	6⅝	6⅜ 6⅝	4 4 6	0 3 6	Jan. 1868
3000	Minera Boundary, l, Wrexham*	1 0 0	—		0 13 0	0 3 0	Mar. 1866
1800	Minera Mining Co. l, Wrexham*	25 0 0	175	165 175	228 13 0	5 0 0	Feb. 1868
20000	Mining Co. of Ireland, c, l, cl.	7 0 0	—		—	0 5 7	Jan. 1867
40000	Mwyndy Iron Ore*†	3 5 0	—		0 8 6	0 2 0	Mar. 1868
200	Parys Mines, c, Anglesey*	50 0 0	—		157 10 0	5 0 0	Jan. 1866
12800	Prince of Wales, t, Calstock	0 12 6	53s.	51s. 53s.	0 4 6	0 1 0	Feb. 1868
6000	Prosper United, t, c, St. Hilary	8 14 0	—		0 5 0	0 5 0	Feb. 1867
1120	Providence, t, Uny Lelant†	10 6 7	28½	28 30	84 12 6	0 10 0	Feb. 1868
512	South Caradon, c, St. Cleer†	1 5 0	410	400 410	580 10 0	6 0 0	Mar. 1868
6000	South Darren, l, Cardigan*	3 6 6	—		0 10 0	0 1 6	April 1868
496	So. Wh. Frances, c, Illog.†‡	18 18 9	22	19 21	374 13 6	1 0 0	Mar. 1868
508	Summer Hill, l, Mold	3 13 6	—		2 5 6	0 5 0	Feb. 1868
6000	Tincroft, c, t, Pool, Illogan†	9 0 0	15	14½ 15½	19 6 0	0 5 0	Mar. 1868
2000	Trumpet Cons., t, Helston	11 10 0	—		12 10 0	0 10 0	Mar. 1868
3000	W. Chiverton, l, Perranzabuloe†	10 0 0	67	64½ 65½	25 7 6	2 0 0	Feb. 1868
5000	West Godolphin, t, c, Breage	0 1 0	—		0 2 0	0 2 0	Dec. 1867
400	W. Wheal Seton, c, Camborne†	47 10 0	210	205 210	489 10 0	4 10 0	Feb. 1868
512	Wheal Basset, c, Illogan†	5 2 6	67½	65 67	631 10 0	1 0 0	April 1868
1024	Wheal Friendship, c, Tavistock	20 0 0	—		300 10 0	0 10 0	Nov. 1866
512	Wheal Jane, s-l, Kea	10 10 0	—		—	2 0 0	Jan. 1868
4295	Wheal Kitty, t, St. Agnes	5 4 6	2½	2⅜ 2½	3 5 0	0 2 0	Feb. 1868
1024	Wheal Mary Ann, l, Menheniot†	8 0 0	22	21 22	64 5 0	0 17 6	Mar. 1868
80	Wheal Owles, t, St. Just‡	70 0 0	—		350 13 0	7 10 0	Feb. 1868
2000	Wheal Rose, c, Scorrier	—	—		1 0 0	0 10 0	Feb. 1866
396	Wheal Seton, t, c, Camborne	58 10 0	80	75 80	254 15 0	2 0 0	Feb. 1868
3000	Whitewell Lead, Clitheroe*	0 5 0	—		1 0 0	0 10 0	Dec. 1867
17000	Wicklow, c, t, Wicklow	2 10 0	—		48 16 0	0 16 0	April 1868

FOREIGN DIVIDEND MINES.

Shares.	Mines.	Paid.	Last Pr.	Business.	Total divs.	Per share.	Last paid.
35000	Alamillos, l, Spain*†	2 0 0	2¼	1¾ 2¼	0 2 6	0 1 6	Mar. 1868
20000	Australian, c, South Australia†‡	7 7 6	—		0 1 0	0 1 0	Aug. 1867
15000	Cape Copper Mining*†	7 0 0	9¾	10½ 11	3 2 6	0 10 0	Feb. 1868
76162	Don Pedro North del Rey*†‡	0 14 0	2⅞	2⅞ 3	0 15 9	0 5 0	Mar. 1868
70000	English and Australian, c‡	2 10 0	¾	⅝ ¾	—	0 1 0	Feb. 1868
25000	Fortuna, l, Spain*†	2 0 0	—	1¾ 2	1 9 4	0 2 0	Mar. 1868
20000	Gen. Mining Assoc., Nova Scotia†	20 0 0	—		23 10 0	0 15 0	June 1867
10000	Gonnesa, l,* [5000 £5 pd., 5000 £4 pd.]		—		10 per cent.		July 1867
68000	Kapunda Mining Co., Austra†‡	1 0 0	⅜	¼ ⅜	0 0 10	0 0 10	Nov. 1867
15000	Linares, t, Spain*†	3 0 0	2¼	2 2¼	11 11 8	0 3 4	Mar. 1868
50000	Panulcillo, c, Chili*†	3 0 0	2⅛	1¾ 2¼	10 per cent.		Yearly.
6000	Peel River Land and Mineral*†	100 0 0	—		—	—	
100000	Pontgibaud, s-l, France†	20 0 0	—	9 11	4 14 3	0 11 0	June 1867
10000	Port Phillip, g, Clunes†	1 0 0	1½	1½ 1¾	1 0 0	0 1 6	Jan. 1868
20000	Scottish Australian Min. Co.†	1 0 0	1¼	1 1¼	7½ per cent.		Nov. 1867
11000	St. John del Rey, Brazil*†	15 0 0	21	21½ 22½	81 10 0	4 5 0	Dec. 1867
13500	Vancouver, cl*†‡	6 0 0	—		1 4 6	0 3 6	Feb. 1868
50000	Victoria (London) [25000 £1 pd., 25000 12s. 6d. pd.]				0 9 0	0 1 0	Jan. 1866
40000	West Canada Mining Co.*	1 0 0	—		0 19 6	0 2 6	May 1866

NON-DIVIDEND FOREIGN MINES.

Shares.	Mines.	Paid.	Last Pr.	Bus. done.	Last Call.
50000	Anglo-Argentine, s, Argentine Republic*	1 0 0	1½	1¼ 1½	
100000	Anglo-Brazilian, g*†	0 10 0	½	¼ ⅜	Nov. 1866
12500	Anglo-Italian, g*†	0 10 0	¾	½ ¾	Jan. 1868
20000	Australian United, g	1 0 0	—		Mar. 1868
2464	Burra Burra, c, South Australia‡	5 0 0	—		
25000	Capula, s, Mexico*†	1 12 0	—	½ ⅝	Aug. 1866
30000	Chontales, g, s, Nicaragua*†	5 0 0	4⅜	3⅞ 4⅛	Mar. 1868
12000	Cobre Copper Company, c, Cuba†‡*	45 10 0	—		Jan. 1868
10000	Copiapo Mining Company, Chili†‡	16 10 0	—		
10000	Copiapo Smelting, Chili*	10 0 0	—		April 1866
300	Copper Miners' Co. of South Australia* [150 £100 pd., 150 £70 pd.]				Nov. 1866
15000	El Chico Silver Mining and Reduction Company*	5 0 0	—		Nov. 1866
40000	Fortune Copper Mining Co. of Western Australia	2 0 0	—		Fully pd.
50000	Frontino and Bolivia, g, New Granada*†	1 15 0	⅝	10s. 12s.	June 1867
10000	Great Barrier Land, Mining, &c., New Zealand	5 0 0	—		Fully pd.
80000	Great Northern, c, South Australia†	1 11 6	—		Sept. 1862
7927	Lusitanian (Portugal)†‡	3 0 0	—		
83640	Mariquita, g, s, New Granada	1 0 0	—		Feb. 1868
12500	Nerbudda Coal and Iron, India*†	6 0 0	—	4½ 5	Dec. 1867
51000	New Quebrada, c, Venezuela*†	3 10 0	—		
15000	Otea, c, New Zealand*	2 0 0	—		Fully pd.
80000	Pestarena United, g, Italy*†	2 15 0	2⅝	2⅜ 2½	
10178	Rhenish Consolidated, l [6000 £5 pd., 4178 £2 10s. pd.]	—	—		May 1866
100000	Rossa Grande, g, Brazil*†	0 14 0	¾	⅝ ¾	June 1867
15000	San Pedro del Monte, s, Mexico*	4 0 0	—		Sept. 1866
10000	San Roque, l, Spain	5 0 0	—		Fully pd.
100000	Taquaril, g, Brazil*	0 5 0	—		Oct. 1867
6000	Terreseu, s-l, Isle of Sardinia	2 0 0	—		
43174	United Mexican, s, Mexico†‡	28 5 0	1¾	1⅝ 1⅞	
30000	Val Antigoria, g, Italy*	1 2 6	—		
6000	Val Sassam, s, c, l, Italy*†	7 0 0	—		Aug. 1867
45000	Victor Emanuel, c, Italy*	1 0 0	—		Fully pd.
20000	Washoe, g, Nevada†	5 0 0	—		Fully pd.
80000	Worthing, c, South Australia*†	1 0 0	—	¾ ⅞	Fully pd.
75000	Yorke Peninsula, South Australia	1 0 0	—		Fully pd.
45000	Yudanamutana, c, South Australia*†‡	3 0 0	2¼	2⅛ 2⅜	Fully pd.

NON-DIVIDEND MINES.

Shares.	Mines.	Paid.	Last Pr.	Bus. done.	Last Call.
914	Caradon Consols c, St. Cleer	32 13 6	—		Aug. 1867
1000	Carn Brea, c, t, Illogan‡	28 0 0	19	20 22½	May 1867
5000	Carnarvonshire, l, Carnarvon*	4 0 0	7	5 6	Fully pd.
3000	Chiverton, l, Perranzabuloe	10 0 0	3	2¾ 3	Feb. 1868
3000	Chiverton Moor, l, Perranzabuloe	6 8 6	6¼	5¾ 6	Aug. 1867
2880	Clifford Amalgamated, c, Gwennap‡	33 17 6	6	5⅞ 6⅛	June 1867
2450	Cook's Kitchen, c, Illogan‡	19 14 9	10	11 12	July 1866
1055	Craddock Moor, c, St. Cleer‡	13 4 0	—		Mar. 1868
12800	Drake Walls, t, Calstock‡	2 5 0	—	⅝ ¾	Dec. 1866
512	East Basset, c, Redruth†‡	34 10 0	11	9 11	Mar. 1868
6000	East Carn Brea, c, Redruth‡	3 15 0	1⅝	1¼ 1½	
6000	East Grenville, c, Camborne	3 15 6	1¾	1⅞ 2⅛	Feb. 1868
4000	East Wheal Russell, c, Tavistock†	12 15 6	¾	½ ¾	Jan. 1868
6144	Gonamena, c, St. Cleer	7 5 0	—		Feb. 1868
5000	Great North Downs, c, Redruth	6 13 0	4	3⅛ 4	Feb. 1867
4800	Great Retallack, s-l, b, Perranzabuloe	2 6 0	—		Jan. 1868
5143	Great South Tolgus, c, Redruth	1 6 0	¾	⅝ ¾	Feb. 1868
1798	Great Wheal Fortune, t, Breage	31 7 4	—		Mar. 1868
1024	Nangiles, t, c, Kea	29 17 0	—		Feb. 1868
400	New Wheal Seton, c, Camborne	58 10 0	—		Aug. 1867
3457	North Downs, c, Redruth	5 8 10	1½	1¼ 1⅜	Jan. 1868
695	North Roskear, c, Camborne	57 19 0	12	11 12	Mar. 1868
5936	North Treskerby, c, St. Agnes	1 9 0	25s.	22s. 24s.	Dec. 1860
5610	North Wheal Crofty, c, Illogan†	3 11 3	3	2¾ 3	July 1866
3000	North Wheal Chiverton, l, Perranzabuloe	4 0 0	4½	4 4⅛	Mar. 1867
5000	Old Westminster, l, Denbigh	2 0 0	7	5 6	June 1867
8465	Pedu-an-drea, t, Redruth	6 8 6	—		Nov. 1867
1024	Rose and Chiverton United, l, Newlyn	5 10 0	—		Feb. 1868
6138	South Condurrow, t, c, Camborne	4 0 6	⅝	½ ⅝	Feb. 1868
940	St. Ives Consols, t, St. Ives‡	10 15 0	—		Nov. 1867
920	Stray Park, c, t, Camborne†‡	44 13 8	—		Jan. 1868
6000	Tamar Valley, s-l, Beeralston	0 7 6	—	⅝ ¾	Feb. 1868
548	Trelyon Consols, t, St. Ives	16 0 0	—		Dec. 1866
6000	West Basset, c, Illogan†‡	1 15 0	—		Mar. 1867
1024	West Caradon, c, St. Cleer‡‡	20 10 0	6½	6½ 7½	Mar. 1868
12800	West Drake Walls, c, Calstock	0 5 0	—	8s. 10s.	Feb. 1868
2582	West Great Work, t, Breage	5 11 0	—		June 1866
6000	Westminster, Flint, l*	5 0 0	—		Fully pd.
6000	West St. Ives, t, c, St. Ives	0 1 0	—		Oct. 1865
5000	West Wheal Kitty, t, St. Agnes	2 19 6	—		Dec. 1867
6000	Wheal Agar, c, Illogan	7 11 0	—		Jan. 1867
512	Wheal Buller, c, Redruth†‡	24 0 0	12	12 14	Jan. 1868
849	Wheal Emily Henrietta, c, Illogan	20 0 0	—	22 24	Jan. 1868
5724	Wheal Grenville, c, Camborne†	10 6 0	37s.	1¾ 1⅞	Mar. 1868
1040	Wheal Trelawny, s-l, Liskeard†	7 12 0	9	8 9	Mar. 1868
5000	Wheal Uny, t, c, Redruth	10 14 6	2	36s. 38s.	Oct. 1867

NON-DIVIDEND MINES.

Shares.	Mines.	Paid.	Last Pr.	Bus. done.
2562	Abraham Cons., t, c, Crowan	1 7 0	—	
4000	Ballacorkish, I. of Man, l, c*	3 5 0	—	
4000	Bedford Consols, c, Tavistock	2 15 0	—	
4000	Bedford United, c, Tavist.*	2 6 8	—	1¼ 1½
1031	Bedol Aur, l, Holywell	1 17 0	—	
1248	Boscaswell, t, c, St. Just	7 6 0	—	
2500	Bosworthen and Penzance	4 0 0	—	
5000	Bottle Hill, t, Plympton	1 14 6	—	
5000	Bryn Gwiog, l, Flint	0 18 0	—	
1200	Bryn Gwyn, l, Mold*‡	9 0 0	—	
1000	Budnick Consols	1 0 0	—	
5094	Bwlch Consols, s-l, Cardigan	4 0 0	—	
30000	Caldbeck Fells, l, Cumberld.*	1 15 0	—	
1000	Camborne Consols, c	18 10 0	—	
11000	Cape Cornwall, t, c* [8000 £2 10s. pd., 3000 25s. pd.]			
5000	Capel Banhaglog, l, Mont.	1 10 0	—	
1000	Cardynham China-clay*	3 0 0	—	
6000	Carn Camborne, c, Cambrn.	2 4 6	—	
4005	Cardigan Consols*	5 0 0	—	
600	Cardiganshire, l*	17 10 0	—	
20000	Carysfort [3200 £2¼ pd., 16800 £1½ pd.]			
2500	Central Minera, l, Wrexham*	3 17 6	—	
16000	Central Snailbeach l*	1 0 0	1½	1 1½
3000	Chiverton Valley, l, Perranz.	2 0 0	4½	4¼ 4½
2048	Colquite & Callington Un., c.	0 15 0	2¼	1¾ 2¼
256	Condurrow, c, t, Camborne‡	76 10 0	—	
50000	Connorree, c, sul, Wicklow*	1 0 0	—	
983	Copper Hill, c, Redruth‡	12 10 0	—	
12000	Crelake, c, Tavistock	3 12 0	—	
6000	Cuddra, t, St. Austell	5 5 0	—	
25000	Dundalk, Ireland, l*	0 15 0	—	
740	Eaglebrook, l, Talybont*	19 15 0	—	
1000	East Basset and Grylls, t	3 5 0		
6000	East Bottle Hill, t	0 11 0		
4000	East Chiverton, l, Perranz.	2 16 9	—	
4000	E. Gunnislake & S. Bed. c.	10 15 0	2½	1 1½
6000	East Laxey, l, Isle of Man	2 15 0	—	
6000	East Neptune, c, Marazion	—	—	
5000	E. Rosewarne, c, t, Gwinear	2 17 0	⅜	⅜
6000	East Snaefell, l, I. of Man*	2 10 0	1½	1 1½
5610	East Seton, c, Camborne	0 13 6	—	
1190	E. Wh. Agar, c, St. Cleer	12 17 0	—	
5000	E. Wh. Rose Con., l, Per.*	2 5 0	—	
6000	Ebury Lead Min. Co., Flint*	1 15 0	1¾	1¼ 1¾
6000	Fortescue Cons., c, Tavistock	0 12 6	—	
940	Fowey Con., c, Tywardreath‡	5 4 6	—	
1026	Garden, c, Morvah	6 0 3	—	
6000	Gen. Min. Co. for Ireland, c.	5 10 0	—	
10000	Glan Alun, l, Mold	0 6 0	—	7s. 8s.
40000	Glasgow Caradon c* [30000 £1 pd., 10000 15. pd.]			
5700	Goginan, Cardigan, l	12 10 0	—	
6000	Gothic, s-l, Cardigan*	2 10 0	—	
486	Grambler & St. Aubyn, c†‡	73 0 0	4	
10000	Great Cwmsymlog, s-l*	1 15 0	—	
4096	Great Caradon, c, St. Ive	3 19 0	—	
3000	Gt. Chiverton, s-l, Perranz.*	3 10 0	—	
5000	Great Mona, l, Isle of Man*	4 0 0	—	
12500	Gt. No. Laxey (Isle of Man)*	0 15 0	—	
1000	Great N. Tolgus, c, Illogan	10 0 0	—	
15000	Great Rhosesmor, l	5 0 0	5⅜	5¼ 5½
6000	Gt. S. Chiverton, s-l, Perranz	1 10 6	—	
3313	Gt. Wh. Baddern, t, Devoran	7 17 6	—	
119	Great Work, t, Germoe	100 0 0	—	
10240	Gunnislake (Clitters'), t, c.	4 19 0	—	
6068	Gwydyr Park, l, Llanrwst	1 14 6	—	
6400	Harwood, l, Durham*	0 7 6	—	½ ¾
1000	Hematite Iron Company*	5 0 0	—	
2500	Laxey Neath Smelting Co.*	3 10 0	—	
1019	Leeds and St. Aubyn, t, c	19 13 4	—	
151	Levant, c, t, St. Just	10 8 1	—	
2325	Lonsdale Iron Co. [650 £5 pd., 1675 £3 pd.]			
5120	Lovell Consols, Wendron, t.	0 4 0	—	
6000	Maudlin, c, Lostwithiel	4 7 0	—	
6000	Mid-Wales, s-l,*	2 4 0	—	2⅞ 3
1000	Montgomeryshire, l, b*	2 0 0	—	2½ 3
640	Mount Pleasant, l, Mold	4 0 0	—	
12800	Nether Hearth* [6400 £1 pd., 6400 2s. pd.]			
6090	New Birch Tor & Vitifer, t‡	1 13 6	--	¾ 1
1500	New Chiverton, l, Perranz.	0 9 6	—	⅞ 1
6000	New Clifford, c., Gwennap*	2 15 0	2	
24000	New Cornish [12000 £1 pd., 12000 15s. pd.]			
6400	N. Crow Hill, l, St. Stephen.	3 5 6	—	
6514	New E. Russell, c, Tavistock	0 12 6	—	
20000	New Gt. Cons., c, Tavistock*	0 15 0	—	
3000	New Huntingdon, t, Devon	0 1 0	—	
6400	New Pembroke, St. Blaz. t, c	1 9 0	—	
6000	New Prosper, t, c, St. Hilary	0 10 0	—	
667	New Trevenen, t, Wendron.	12 1 6	—	
4096	New Wh. Lovell, t, Wendron	1 14 0	—	⅝ ¾
2000	N. Wh. Towan, c, t, Wendron	1 10 0	—	
16000	N. Devon, s-l, Combmartin	0 19 0	—	
5000	No. Dolcoath, c, Camborne	4 3 0	—	
1361	No. Grambler, c, Redruth	8 5 3	—	
6000	North Jane, t, s-l, Kenwyn	3 1 6	—	
2000	North Levant, t, c, St. Just	10 12 0	7½	7 7½
4000	No. Phœnix, c, Linkinhorne	4 11 0	—	
3933	North Pool, c, Illogan	5 16 0	—	
1024	No. Retallack, c, Perrazabuloe	2 0 0	—	
1935	No. Shepherds, l, Newlyn*	6 10 0	—	
6000	North Wheal Basset, c, t†	5 0 0	—	
6144	N.W. Robert, c, Smp. Spiney	4 8 11	—	
12288	Okel Tor, c, Calstock	2 7 4	—	12s. 14
8000	Old Gunnislake, c. Calstock	2 15 0	—	
6400	Par Consols, c, St. Blazey†‡	2 14 6	—	
5000	Pendeen Consols, c, St. Just	6 15 0	--	
4000	Penhale United, s-l, Perran.*	0 15 0	—	
2720	Penhale Wh. Vor, t, c, Breage	4 12 6	3¼	
5000	Penhalls, t, St. Agnes	3 0 0	—	
1772	Polberro, t, St. Agnes	15 0 0	—	
12000	Redmoor, c, t, Callington	1 15 6	—	
6000	Reinnie Laxey, l, I. of Man*.	4 10 0	—	
3000	Rhydtalog, s-l, Cardigan	0 5 0	—	
6000	Roaring Water, c*	2 15 0	—	
2000	Rosecliff and Tolcarne, l*	9 10 0	—	7 9
3973	Rosewarne Cons., c, Gwinear	7 2 6	—	
5915	Rosewall Hill & Ransom, c.	3 0 0	—	29s. 31s.
10000	Royalton, t, St. Columb [5000 £1 1s. p., 5000 1s. p.]			¾
20500	Snaefell, l, Isle of Man*	1 0 0	—	
12000	Sortridge Cons., c, Tavistk.†	1 18 6	—	
512	South Basset, c, Gwennap	28 10 0	—	
3000	So. Chiverton, s, l, Perranz.	6 2 6	—	
6000	S. Dolcoath & Carnarth. Con.	2 16 6	—	
6000	So. Fowey, c, Tywardreath	0 10 0	—	
3395	So. Herodsfoot, l, Liskeard	4 4 0	1	
30210	South of Scotland, c*	1 0 0	—	
2739	South Trevenna, c, t.	2 10 0	—	
937	So. Wh. Crofty, c, Illogan	24 10 10	—	19 21
6000	South Wheal Grenville, t, c.	1 3 0	—	
400	So. Wh. Seton, c, Camborne	81 3 0	—	
236	Spearne Consols, t, St. Just	4 4 4	—	
242	Spearne Moor, t, St. Just	6 2 0	—	
673	St. Ives Wh. Allen, t, St. Ives	18 18 7	—	
8771	St. Just Amalg., t,* [6000 £3 10s. pd., 2771 £2 5s. pd.]			
300	Steeple Aston Iron Ore Co.	7 0 0	10¾	10 10½
7000	Stiperstones, l, Salop*	5 10 0	—	
3500	Tin Hill, t, St. Austell	1 12 0	—	
501	Tresavean and Trethurrup	16 11 0	—	
4440	Trevenen & Tremenheere	7 11 0	—	
4096	Trewetha, s-l, Menheniot	7 17 0	1¼	1 1¼
1943	Treworlis, t, Wendron	11 15 4	—	
4200	Vigra and Clogau, c, Dolg.*‡	5 10 0	—	
1319	West Cwm Erfin, l* [319 £4 paid]		—	
256	West Damsel, c, Gwennap	38 10 0	—	
12000	W. Maria & Fortes., c, Lam.	3 11 6	—	
12800	West Prince of Wales, c	0 10 0	—	9s. 11s.
1000	West Rose Down, c, Linking.	20 5 0	—	
512	West Tolgus, c, Redruth	58 10 0	25	24 [illegible]
512	W. Wh. Frances, t, Illogan	106 15 0	35	37½ [illegible]
4096	W. Wh. Tremayne, c, St. Erth	0 6 0	—	
741	Wheal Basset and Grylls, t.	7 18 6	—	
6000	Wheal Crebor, c, Tavistock	2 6 6	—	
4000	Wh. Emma, c, Buckfastleigh	3 19 0	—	
6000	Wheal Emily, s, Callington	0 1 0	2½	
6000	Wheal Ida, s-l, St. Ive	1 5 6	—	
1024	Wh. Kitty, t, Uny Lelant†	3 10 6	7	6 7
896	Wh. Margaret, t, Uny Le.‡	13 17 6	—	5 6
728	Wheal Margery, St. Ives, t, c	26 14 0	—	½ ¾
6000	Wheal Mary Florence, c*	2 4 0	2	
1000	Wh. Mary Hutchins, c, Plymp.	2 0 6	—	
6000	Wheal Sparnon, c, Redruth	3 12 0	—	
1920	Wh. Trannack, c, Sithney	1 13 3	—	
1200	Wheal Trevenna, t, c*	10 0 0	—	

MISCELLANEOUS.

Shares.	Mines.	Paid.	Last Pr.	Bus. done.
60000	Anglo-American Telegrh.*†	10 0 0	22¼	22¾ [illegible]
10000	Arklow Chemical Works, l.	1 0 0	1⅛	1 1¼
30000	Central American Associ.*†	1 10 0	—	1¼ [illegible]
80000	Ebbw Vale Iron Co.*†	27 0 0	—	[illegible]
148525	London Gen. Omnibus*†	4 0 0	2	1¾ [illegible]

b, blende; cl, coal; c, copper; g, gold; l, lead; s, silver; sl., slate; s-l, silver-lead; t, tin; z, zinc.

** Companies marked thus * have been incorporated with Limited Liability; those marked † have been admitted on the Stock Exchange, those marked thus ‡ have paid Dividends.

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